The worke of

Pomponius Mela.

The Cosmographer, concerninge the Situation of the world, wherin every parte, is devided by it selfe in most perfect manner, as appeareth in the Table at the ende of the booke.

A booke right plesant and profitable for all sortes of men: but speciallie for Gentlemen, Marchants, Mariners, and Trauellers, translated out of Latine

Arthur Golding Gentleman.

AT LONDON,
Printed for Thomas Hacket, and
are to be fold at his shop in Lumbert streete, vnthe signe of the Popes head.

1585.

To the right Ho=

nourable, Syr William Cicill, of the Noble order of the Garter, Knight,
Barron of Burgley, Lord high Treasurer of
England, and one of her Maiestyes most
honourable prime Counsell, health,
honour and prosperitie.



The tending long since (my very good Lord) for the benefit and delight of my Countrimen, to have set foorth a description of the whole world in our owne Language, according to the consent of the auncient and late VV riters.

thought this mine Author Pomponius Mela, for hys breefenesse, order, and perspicuitie, to bee a very sitte ground to begin with, for those three partes which were knowen in former ages: purposing, therewithall to have added some breefe collection of the late wryters, concerning the description of the other partes, which beeing eyther utterly unknowen, or very lyghtly and darckly glaun ced at by the men of auncient tyme, have since beene better discouered and brought to light, by the continuall Nauigationes of the travellers of these our latter yeeres. And as my meaning and hope was then, to have made this sirst enterpryse of myne as a frame of a buyldinge, to have beene set up and siny shed by mee more exactly, after-

mard

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

ward at further leysure, accordinge to the small ability of my poore [kyll; or as a roughe hewen I mage, to have beene perfected and polyshed by the industry of some other per-Son of greater readyng better skyll, and longer experience. and finally to have beene beautifyed and furnished wyth more particular and large discourses, bothe of the places and of the notablest thinges whych eyther the places themsclues doo naturally yeelde, or have beene doon or made in them by the famousest personages, whome the wrytinges of our auncestors have made renowmed wnto vs: So least this worke of myne (which hath slept now many yeeres) might passe away as it were in a Lethargy, wherby I of the performaunce, and my Conntry of the enioying of any fruite of my duety in this behalfe, myght be veterly bereft, and so consequently my sayd purpose and the trauell taken to the setting forward thereof, should bee of none effect at all: I have caused the Printer to put to hys helping hand to the preventing of that perrill, whych thinge wyl easely be doon, if it may please your good Lord. shippe (according to your accustomed good wyll towars des such as any way indevour, eyther to further others or to profit themsalues, in the knowledge of lyberall Artes). to permitte thys my travell to shroude it selfe under the shadowe of your protection, that beeing by your facnour after a sort quickned and cheered wp againe, it may if not growe in tyme to full rypenesse, yet at least. myseyeeld the pleasure of the infancy, the delight wheref; may chaunce to bee such as shall provoke some person ey. ther to traine it up to full grouth, or to undertake the dooing of some better worke of the same kynde. And for the more inlarging hereof with substauce and wariety of matter, both

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

ter, both delectable and profitable, as farre as tyme would permytte: I have delyvered unto the Printer hereof the Polybistor of Iulius Solinus, and certayne travelles of one Andrew Theuet, lykewyse translated long a goe, to bee added as appendauntes to thys worke of Pomponius Mela, that as they treate though diversly, yet cheefely of one ground, so they may ione in one volume to remayne together to the behose of posterity, under the security of your Lordshyps favour, unto the whych I most humbly commend my selfe, and these my simple dooinges, wrytten thys sixt of February. 1584.

Your good Lordships, most humble alwayes to commaund. Arthur Goldinge.





The fyrst Booke of

that worthy Cosmographer, Pomponius Mela, of the scituation of the world.

His Preface.



Go about to intreat

of the scituation of the World, a combersome worke, a which in no wise admitteth eloquece. For in a manner, it consisteth wholie of the names of Pations and places, and of the order of them. which is somewhat troublesome, a matter more

tedious than handsome to bring to passe: howbeit right wasthy to be feene and knowne, as that (not for the wittie handling thereof by the writer, but in respect of it felfe,) may lufficientlie recompence the labour of luch as take heede to it. An other time I will speake of mo things, and more exactive. As for now, I will meddle but with the notablest thinges, and that breffie. And first, I will she we the platte of the woold, which be the greatest partes therof, how eche one of them lie to other, and howe they are inbabited. Then will I perute the outermost of them all as gaine, and fet out the Sea coalls according as they be, both within and without, and according as the Sea Choteth into them, or beateth about them: with an addition of such thinges as are worthie remembraunce, in the natures of the Countries, and the inhabiters of them. And to the intent

The deuision of the world into fowre partes.

The first Chapter.



LI this therefore whatfocuer it be, which we terme by the name of Deauen and Carth, is one: and in one compatte comprehendeth it felse and all other things, a differeth but in parts. From whence the sunne riseth. is called the Cast: where it sets teth, is called the West: his race between them, is called the

South: and the quarter over against that, is called the Porth . In the middes herof the Carth riling in height, is enuironed round about with the Sea, and being cut from the Cast to the Wiest, into two sides, which are named halfe Spheres, it is diffinguished with fine Zones. Where of the middlemost is combzed with heate, the two otters most with cold, a the other two being habitable, have like feafous of the yeare, but not both at one time. The Antyce thones inhabite the one halfe Sophere, we the other. For as much as the plat of the other is buknowne, by reason of the heate of the Zone, which is betweene them and bs: we must entreate of the scituation of ours.

This therefoze Aretching from the Call to the Wiell, and (because it lyeth so) being somewhat more in length, than in breadth, where it is broadest: is enclosed wholie with the Dccean, from whence it receiveth foure leas; one

The scituation of the world.

at the Portholivo at the South, 4 the fourth at the Wielk. The other thee shalbe mencioned in their places. This bes The mydland ing narrowe, and not about fen myles over, openeth the Sea, entring out maine Landes, and entreth into them : where spreading of the West Occan, at the farre and wide, he drineth the shores a great way asunder, Streightes of and maketh them give rome: the which on both fides Marocke. growing almost together againe, dw bying him to such a Areight, as he is not full a myle over: From thence, bowbeit verie leyfurclie he wideneth himselfe againe, and anon after, weefteth thosowe a narrower gappe than he went before. And when he hath valled that, he wereth eftlones areat and huge againe, and with a narrow mouth entreth into a pole which commeth against him, and theas Drigon either five of him, beareth the name of our Sea in to it. All this is called the maine. Sea.

The gappes and enteraunce of the Sea where it commeth in, we call Streights, and the Brækes call it Porth . Now called S. mos. Wihere it floweth in widenesse, it taketh divers syze Georges arme. names, according to the places it beateth opon. Where it 'The Sca of first becommeth narrow, it is called * Hellespont. Withere Constantinople? it wideneth againe, it is called * Propontis . Where it * The Streight it wideneth againe, it is called the * Bosphor of Thrace. of Costatinople. Areightneth againe, it is called the * Bosphor of Thrace. The great Sea. Withere it spreadeth out againe, it is called * Pontus Euxi- * The Streight nus. Where it medleth with the Lake, it is called the of Caffa. *Bosphor of Cimmeria, and the Lake it selfe is called * Mxotis. With this Sea, and with two noble Kiners, * Tainas and wilus, is the whole Carth devided into thee

Tanais proceeding from the Porth into the South, falleth well nere into the mids of Mæotis: and right against him falleth Nilus into the Sea. Whatsoever Land lyeth from the Streightes to these Rivers, on the one live we call Affricke, and on the other five Europe. That is to fay, from the Streightes to Nilus, Affricke: and from the laide Streightes to Tanais, Europe. Whatsoeuer is beyonde, is Alia.

C.ii.

vartes.

* The Sea of

Zabacca.

* Nowe called. Don.

A breefe description of Asia.

The second Chapter.

N three sides it is bounded with the Decean, which beareth divers names accoading to their Confics: At the funne rp. ring, with the east Decean, on the fouth with the Indish, and on the Porth with the Scithish. The Countrie of Alia it felfe, facing the Caft with a large and continuall front, both there spreade as much in wideneste, as is the breadth of Europe & Affaire. and the Sea that is let in betweene them both . After if hath proceded from thence, keeping his full brebth, it receive neth out of the faide Indish Decean, the Arabian and Perfian Sea, and out of the Scithish Decean, the Cafpian Sea: and therefore where it received those Seas, it is come what narrowed, but by and by it wideneth againe, and becommeth as broade as it was before. Lattlie, when it is come to his owne end, and to the marches of other Lands, the middle part of it butteth boon our Seas, and the reft of it, runneth on the one five up by Nilus, and on the other five by * Tanais. The ottermost boundes thereof, come downe with the channel of Nilus, along the rivers five into the Sea, & a great while together keepeth cheke by cheke with it, as the those goeth. Then treppeth he footh to meete the Sea as it commeth against him, and there first bendeth himselfe with a great bought. Afterward he beas reth himselfe foreward with a huge front, to the areight of Hellespont . From thence againe he bendeth askew to the * Bosphor, and bowing likewise by the side of Poncus, turneth backe, with an elbowe to the enteraunce of Mæo. tis: and thencefooth imbracing the Lake, as it were in a bosome, even buto Tanais, he becommeth the banke of Tae

mais, even to the head of it.

" Nowe called Don.

" Of Thrace.

The scituation of the world.

We boderstand that the first men in Asia Castinard. are the Indians, Seres, and Scienians. The Seres inhabite people of Asia almost the middle part of the Cast, the Indians and Scienis ans, the two offermost partes : both peoples extending The Indians and farre and wide, and not onelie toward the Cast Decean. Scithiaus. Foz the Indians Aretch also into the South, and with surdrie Pations of their olune, one by an other, postesse all the The scituation Sea coast of the Indishe Occean, saving where the heate India. maketh it unhabitable. And the Scithians likewife er The scituation tende into the Porth, and to the Scielish Decean, (fauing of Scielia, where they be kept of with colve) even unto the Caspian aulfe.

and the Defartes of Scithia, and boon the Caspian gulfe,

are the Comars, the Massagets, the Cadusians, the Hyrcanie

ans, and the Hyberians. Thon the Amazons and Hypers

boreans, lye the Cimmerians, the Scichians, the Enjochia

from thence somewhat better knowne names, the Medes,

the Armenians, the Comagenes, the Murrans, the Vegets,

the Cappadocians, the Galgreekes, the Lycaonians, the

Phrygians, the Pylidians, the Isaurians, the Lydians, and

the Syrocilicians. Againe, of those that lye Southward,

The furthest

Dert unto India is Ariane, and Gedrosis, and Persis, The description even unto the gulfe of Persia, this gulfe is environed with of the South the people of Persis, and the other with the people of Araz Countries of bia. All that is from Arabia onto Affricke, belongeth one

to the Ethiopians. On the other side are the Caspians, The North coast next neighbours to the Scienians, beyonde whome are the of Alia. Amazones, and out beyonde them are the Hyperboreans.

The mid land Countrie, is inhabited by many and diuers The myddle Dations: as the Gaudars, and Paricans, the Bactrians, and Countries of Susians, the Pharmacotrophies, the Bomarins, the Coas Asias mans, the Rophans, and the Dahans. Upon the Scithians,

ans, the Georgians, the * Mosches, the Corstes, the Pho. * Now called

riftes, the Ryphakes, and where the Countrie passeth as Moscouites. tong onto our Seas, the Mardes, the Antibaraans: and

* Pations of one felfe same name, inhabite the innermost * That is to fay coaftes buto the gulfe of Perfia. Thopon this gulfe lee the Syrians.

> C.iy. Pare

* Of Arabia.

The Countries of Asia, lying vpon our myd= land Sea.

* Otherwise cal led Sarmatians.

Parthians and allyrians, and bpon the other * gulfe lye the Babylonians. Under Ethyope, the Egyptians possesse all the coaff, along the bankes of Nilus, the river of Egipt one to the Sea. Then stretcheth Arabia, with a narowe front. to the nert Seacoast. From Arabia, buto the bought that we wake of before, lyeth Syria, and in the verie boundt it felfe, lyeth Silicia: and without the bought lye Lycia and Pamphilia, Caria, Ionia, Acolis, and Troas, unto Hellele pont. From thence to the Bosphor of Thrace, is Bichinia. About poncus, lyc certaine Pations with fenerall bounds. called all by one name, pontians. Upon the Lake of Mxo. cis, bodder the Mæotians, and boon Tanais the * Sauromates.

A breese description of Europe.

The third Chapter.



, al Prope is bounded on the East, with 74nais, and Maotis, and Pontus; on the South. with the rest of our Sea, on the West with Mall the Athlancish Decean, and on the Porth with the British Decean. The Catterne

coast thereof, from Tanais to Hellespont, and all along the banke of the laive River, and where it nathereth the bow. ing of the Lake to the Bosphor, and where it lyeth with bis live against pontus, propontis, and Hellespont: is not onelie scituate directlic over against Asia, but also is lyke bnto it in falhion of thoses.

Wetweene that and the Streightes, sometime thrinking Of Marocke. a great way backe, and sometime shoting forward againe, it maketh their verie great Bayes, and with as manie areat frontes aduaunceth it selfe into the depe. Wlithout the Streightes Wellwarde, it is veriesonenen, speciallie The scituation of the world.

in the middes: but where it runneth by Poeth, it lyeth als molt as streight out, as if it were drawne by a lyne, fauing onelie in one or two places, where it retreeth a great waie in. The Sea which it receiveth, in the first Baie, is called The names of Aegwan: that which followeth in the next, is in the month the midland ica. of it called Ionishe, and innermoze, Adriatishe: that which is recevued in the last Bave, we call Tuscan, and the Breekes Tyrrhene . Df Pations, the first is Scithia, (an other Countrie that we spake of befoze) extending Scithia in Europe front Tanais, well neve to the one halfe of the five of pone nowe containing tus . From hence into a part of the Aegwan coast, lyeth Molconia, latua toyntlie the maine lande of Macedonia and Thrace. Then bolteth out Greece, and deutoeth the Aegwan Sea, Macedonia and from the Ionishe Sea . All along the five of the Adrias Thrace. tishe Sen, lyeth Urike. Betweene the saide Adriarishe Sea, and the Tuscan Sea, runneth footh Italie . In the innermost part of the Tuscan Sea, is Fraunce, and beyond that is Spaine. These lye from the Cast to the West, bypon the South. * It faceth the Posth also with divers that is to saye, fronts. For on that side is Fraunce againe, extending all the Tussan or the way from * our Sea thither. From thence Aretcheth Tyrhene Sea. Germany, to the Sarmatians, and they againe to Alia. Thus much as concerning Europe.

ania, Polonia, Ruffia.&c.

* Europe.

A breefe description of Affricke.

The fourth Chapter.



Ffricke is bounded on the East part, with Affricke, which the river Nile, and on the other partes with is also called the Sea. It is shorter then Europe, in as Lybia, much as it extendeth any where against the feacostes of Asia, not lyeth sive for sive as

not

gainst the sea coastes of Europe.

Deuerthe-

Penertheleffe, it is moze in length then in breadth: and it is broadest, where it boundeth on the River. And as it proceedeth from thence, fo ryling higher and higher, with mountaines, speciallie in the middle, it bendeth afkel to.

ward the Welt, and gathereth foftlie into a ridge, and therefore in continuaunce, groweth somewhat narrower: where it endeth, there is it narrowest. As much of it as is

inhabited, is erceding fruitfull. But for as much as most places of it are bumanured, and eyther covered with bar-

reine landes, or left butylled, by reason of the drought of the agre and the foyle, or elfe, with many kindes of beaffs:

, moyed

Wylde men.

it is rather walke, then well peopled. The Sea where. with it is inclosed, on the Posth we call Lybikin, on the

South Ethyopish, and on the West athlantish . On that five that butteth upon the Lybike Sea, next onto Nyle, is

the Proutince which they call Cyrene. Then followeth Cyrene. Affricke, whereof the whole Countrie taketh his name.

The rest is possessed of the Numidians and Moores: of whome the Moores extend to the Achlantish Decean. Be-

yond are the nigrites, and Pharufians, onto Ethyope. The Ethyopians pollelle both the rest hereof, and all that side

which faceth the South, even buto the bozders of Afia. But aboue those places that are beaten upon the Lybike

Sea, are the Lybiagyptians, and the white Ethyopians, and the populous and manifolde Pation of the Geculians.

From thence lyeth a great wive Countrie together, all bts terlie walke and buhabited. Then the first that we heare of Caliward, are the Garamantes, and next them the Aws

gyles and Troglodikes, and lattlie toward the Wieft, the Athlantis . Innermost (if ye lyst to beleue it) the Egy,

Woodwardes, or panes, Blemyans, Gamphalanes, and Satyres (scarce men, but rather halfe Beattes,) wandzing by and downe with

out house or home, rather have the Landes then inhabite them.

This is the universall platte of the Wlools, these are the great partes, these are the falhious, and the Pations of the partes. Pow that I must speake of the boundes and bozThe scituation of the world.

ders of them leverally, it is most handlome to begin, where our Sea entreth first into the maine Landes, and specially at those Countries that lye on the right hand, as it cometh in, and to to scoure the Sea coast in order as it lyeth, and when I have perused all thinges that butte boon the Sea, then also to cast about those quarters that are environed with the Occean, butyll that having travailed about the world, as well within as without, the race of my attemps ted worke, returne to the place where it began.

A particular description of Affricke.

Of Mauritania,

The fift Chapter.



T is faide before, that it is the Athlangishe Decean, which toucheth the maine lande on the West. From bence as men faple into our Sea, Spaine is on the lefte hand, and Mauricania on the right. These are the first parts, the one of Europe, the other of Affricke. The

end of the coast of Mauritania, is Mulucha: the head and beginning thereof is the Promontorie, which the Greekes tall * Ampelusia, and the Afres by an other worde, that bath the same meaning. In the same is a caue hallowed to Hercules, and beyond the Caue a very auncient Towne talled Tingi, builded (as men fage) by Antwus. And there The Sheeld of remaineth a Monument of the thing, namelie, a huge ant. Shield, of the hide of an Clyphant, buable to be welded of any man now a payes, by reason of the greatnesse thereof, which the dwellers thereabouts believe, and report for a certaintie to have beene carried by Antæus, and therefore they honour it as a Relicque.

* The Vineyard,

D.i. Then Hereules.

Then is there a verie high Pountaine, let directlie ouer against that which is in Spaine, That in Spaine is named Abyla, and the other is named Calpe, and both of them be called the Pillers of Hercules. Appon the naming of them fo, Fame bath forged a Fable, that Hercules cutte a funder those two hylles, which erewhiles growe whole together in one continuall ridge, and by that meanes did let in the Decean, which erst was thut out by the force of the Bountaines, buto the places which it now overfloweth . From. hence the Sea spreadeth wider, and through his great violence, eateth winding gulfes into the maine Landes, which he distenereth farre a sunder: Howbeit the Realme is bunoble, and bath scarce any thing famous in it, it is inhabited with small Willages, and sendeth forth small brokes: it is better of foile then of men, altogether burenowmed. by reason of the southfulnesse of the people. Potwith fanding, among the thinges that I mave bouchfafe to repost, are certaine high Pountaines, which being fet on ac rowe one by an other, as it were for the nonce, are (by reas fon of their number and likenesse one to an other) called the feuen brethren. There is also the river Tamuada, and Rusicada, and Siga, lyttle Citties, and a Pauen, which for the largenelle thereof, is by named the great Pauen. The forefaide river Mulucha, is the bound of the Kingdomes of Bocchus and lugurth, which were puissaunt Realmes in olde time.

Of Numidia.

The fixth Chapter.

Romthe saide riner Mulucha, to the Stanke of the river Amplaga, lyeth Numidia : not so large a Country as Mauritania, but better peopled, and wealthier . Of the Dutities which are in it, the greatest are: Cirta.

The scituation of the world.

H

Circa, farre from the Sea, now inhabited by the Sictions, and in times pact, the Pallace of King luba and King Sy. phax, when it was in greatest wealth: lol sometime verie bale, but now veric famous, in as much as it hat I beine the Pallace of luba, and is called * Cæfarea . On the hither * Heerofthe pros Moe of this Cittie (for it Canveth almost in the mid Chore) wince Cafarianare the Towns of Carrenna and Arfenaria, and the Callle fis tooke his Ampla, and the gulfe Laturus, and the river Sardabale: name, and beyond it, is the common buriall place of the bloo Rois all. Then commett, Citties of Ialion, and Vchilia, and the the brokes of Ancus and Nabar, falling betweene them into the Sea: and certaine other thinges, which to suppresse with silence, is neither lose of matter, not prejudice to fame . Innermoft, and a great way off from the those, Straunge thinges (a wonderfull matter, if it be to be believed) the backe in the inner bones of Fishes, broken shelles of Durreies and Differs, parter of Numi-Stones worne, as is wont to be with beating waves, and dia. not differing, Anchors fallened as in rocks of the Sea, and other fuch like sianes and fokens of the Sea, slowing even buto those places in times past, are reported to be, and to be found in the barreine feelos that beare nothing.

Cirta.

The lesser Affricke.

The seuenth Chapter.

He Countrie that followeth from the Foreland of Metagonium, to the Philens ale tars, both properlie beare the name of Afe fricke. In it are the Townes of Hippo Rhegius, and Rusicade, and Tabraca. Then

thie forelands, called the white Mount, Appollos Mount, and Mercuries Mount, thoting hugelie into the dape, make two great Bayes. The hithermost is called Hippon of Hippo Diarrhytus, which is a Towne Manding uppon the rivadge of it.

D.U.

At

thage.

At the other are Lælyes campe, Cornellis campe, the rie Vuca, and Car- uer Bragada, the Citties of Veica, and Carchage, both fac mous, and both builded by the Phænicians: Vtica innobled with the destruction of Cato, and Carehage for the destruct tion of it selfe: now a free Towne of the Romanes, and in old time a Ariver with them for their Empire: 'euen now anaine wealthie, and even now more famous for her for mer destruction, then for her present recovery. From hence * Or Whashe, Abrotanum, Taphre and Naples, as among bace thinges the famousest. The mouth of the Syrt, where it taketh in the open Sea, is almost a

The leffer Syrt.

or thort Whathe, hundred myles broade, and it is three hundred myles come valle by the bankes of it: but it is harbzoughlesse and rough, and partie by reason of the numbers of challowes. ouicke landes, and flattes that are in it, but more for the changeable alteration of the fea, in his ebbing and flowing, it is ercéeding daungerous.

riuer Triton.

Abone this is a great Poole, which recepueth into it the river Triton, and the Pole it selfe is also called Triton, The Poole and Withereof Minerua hath one of her fyz names, because (as the inhabiters thereabouts suppose) she was been there. And they make the tale to have some likelyhoo of trueth. because they keepe holie the same daye, which they thinke the was borne on, with folenme Jouffes and Dourneies of young Maidens. Beyond that, is the Towne Oca, and the river Cimphis, which runneth through most fruitfull fældes.

The greater Syrt, or Whash.

Then is there an other Leptis, and an other Syrt, of like name and nature to the former, but almost halfe as bigge againe as the other, both at the mouth and in the compatte of it. Unto this belongeth the Fozeland of Boreon: and. the coast beginning at the same, (which the Loteaters are reported to have possessed,)-from thence forth to Phycus.

Lotesters.

(which also is an other Fozelande) it is altogether hare The notable zeale of the Phisbounghlesse. The Altars asozesaide, toke their name of two brethren, called Phileus, who being fent from Carlens, toward their Countrie. thage against the Cyrenians, to make a finall end of warre

The scituation of the world.

that had beene long betweene them, for the bounds of their Countries, to the great flaughter of both partes : when covenaunt was not kept according to agreement, (which was, that wherefocuer the Amballabours mette, which were fent out of both Citties at a time prefixed, there should be the boundes of both the Realmes) uppon coue. naunting a new, that what some was on this five, would fall to the lotte of their owne countreyfolke a suffered them they felues to be buried quicke in this place: a wonderful thing, and right worthy to be had in remembraunce.

Of Cyrenaica.

The eight Chapter.

that:

Rom thence to Catabathmos, is the Prouince of Cyrenaica, wherin are the Deacles of Hammon, famous for the affured tructh therof, and a fountaine which they call Sons newell, and a certaine Mountaine, holie to A wonderfull

the South winde. For if this Byll be touched with mans Hyll. band, the winde ryleth erceding boilfrous, and turmoy ling the fandes, as it were waters, rageth as the sea doth with waves. The Well at mionight, is scalding whote: A wonderfull afterward by lyttle & lyttle, falling to be but luke warme, at day light it becommeth colde: and as the sunne reseth in heigth, it wereth colver and colver, so that at name it is most extreamelie colde. From that time it gathereth yeate againe, and in the beginning of the night becommeth warme, and as it groweth further in the night, it encreas feth more in heate, to that at mionight it is scaloing subote againe.

Upon the Moze, are the Fosciandes of Zephyrion and The Naulathmos, the Danen of Paratonie, and the Cittien, Hesperia, Apollonia, Ptolemais, Arsinoe, and Cyres it selfe, whereof the whole Countrie taketh his re-

D.i.

Catabathmos, (which is a flove valley, shozing bowne to

Egipt-ward) is the ottermost bound of Affricke.

The manners. the Sea coast of Affricke.

Thus are the coaffes inhabited, for the most part with apparell, and diet civill people, after the manner of our Countries, fauing of the people on that some of them differre in languages, and in the serving of their Boddes, which they keepe of their owne Countrie. worthipping them after their owne Countrie falbion. There are no Citties neere one to an other, howbeit there be houses which are called Hillages. Their fare is harde, and without cleanlineffe. The Poble men and Bentle men ace in Castockes, and the common people are cladde in Chinnes of Cattell and wilde Bealtes: the arounde is their bedde to rest on and their Table to feede on . Their vesselles are made, eyther of woode oz of barke: their Drinke is milke, and the inice of berries: their meate is for the most part Tienison, for they ware their Cattell as long as they can, because it is the onelie best thing which they haue.

the vplandishe tolke of Affricke.

The volandiche folke do vet after a more ruve falhion, The manners of wander abroade following their Cattell: and according as valturage leadeth them, so remove they themselves and their freddes from place to place, and wherefocuer day fair leth them, there they abide all night. And albeit that being thus energe where feattered by householdes, and with. out any lawe, they consult not in common byon any thing: vet notivithitanding, for as much as everie of them bath many Wives at once, and by reason thereof many Chile been and kinsefolke, there never liveth any finall company of them together in one place.

The manners of the Athlantes.

Of those soztes of people, which are reported to be beponde the Tuploernelle, the Athlantes curle the Sunne. both when he ryleth, and when he letteth, as noylome both to themselves and to their groundes. They have no names Tenerallie neither feede they of any thing that beareth life. meither is it given them to fee such thinges in their acepe. as other men fe.

The scituation of the world.

The Troglodiees, possessing not any godes at all, bo The manners of rather labber than speake, dwelling in Caucs bnder the the Troglodies. ground, and feeding bpon Serpentes.

Among the Garamants, also are those kinde of Cattell Of the Garathat graze sideling, with their neckes awrie, sor their mantes. hornes growing downe to the groundwarde, will not fuffer them to feede right foreward. Po man there, hath any Wife of his owne. They that are everie where boanc, of this bucertaine and confused companying together, take thole for their fathers, whome they most resemble in couns

tenaunce and making.

The Awgyles thinke there are none other Gods, but The Awgyles. the Chostes of dead men . By them they sweare, at them they alke counsell, as at Deacles: and luben they have prayed what they would have, they lye downe upport their graves, and recepue vicames for auniweres . It is a folempne cultome among them, that their Wlomen, the first night they are married, shall abandon themselves to the common abuse of all men that come with reward: and it is counted the greatest honour that may be, to have had to do with many, at that tyme: but cuer after, they kæpe themselues erceding chaste.

The Gamphasantes are naked, and Witterlie ignozaunt The Gampha. of all manner of armour: knowing neither howe to thun fantes. a Darte, not yet howe to throwe it: and therefore if they mete any bodie, they runne away, and dare not eyther: come in companie, 02 # communicate with any other, then

fuch as be of their owne disposition and nature.

The Blemmyes are without headdes, and have they? The Blemmyes. faces in they breakes . The Satyres have nothing of Satyres or man, sauing shape . The shape of the * Aegypanes Woodwardes. is such, as it is reported to be . And thus much of Af. *Panes or Gotefricke.

A particular description of Asia.

Of Egipt.

The ninth Chapter.

That is to fay, of the mid-land

Gipt, the first part of Asia, lying between Catabathmos and Arabia, draweth altoges ther inward * from this Moze, and runneth -Apll Southwarde, butyll it beare bypon Ethyope with his backe. This Land is alivaies without raine, but yet wonderfull

Of Nilus, the great tyuer of Egipt.

Sea.

fertyle, and a very fruitfull mother, both of men & other lie uing wights. The cause hereof is Nilus, the greatest river of all those that fall into our Sea. This Areame springing out of the Defartes of Affricke, is neyther by and by fayles able, noz by and by called by the name of Nile: but when he hath come downe a long way, single, and yet rough: a> bout Meroe a perie large Iland, it is theaded into Ethy. ope, and on the one five is called Altaboras, and on the o ther five Astapus. Where it commeth together againe into one channell, there it taketh the name of Nile. From thence, partlie rough, and partlie layleable, it falleth into a areat Lake, through which it sweepeth with a violent courfe, and imbeacing another He called Tachemplo, runs noth dolune to Flephane, a Cittle of Egipt, all the way as pet styll rough and raging. Then at length wering some what mylver, and now in manner sayleable: first about the Towne of Cercallye, it beginneth to have thee chans nelles. Afterward, deuiding it selfe once or twife more, at Delta and Metilin, it passeth on wandzing, and dispears fed through Egipt, and at length parting it selfe into seven channels, and yet continuing verie huge in everie of them. it falleth into the * Sea. It doth not onelie wade through Egipt, but also overflowing it in the cheefe of summer.

"That is our mid-land Sca.

The scituation of the world.

mousteth it with waters so effectuall to engender and nourish, that over and belives that it swarmeth with fish, Water-horses, and breedeth Water-horses and Crocoviles which are and Crocodiles. buge monstruous Beastes, it also speaceth life into the cloddes, and hapeth living creatures of the verie molde. Which thing is hereby manifest, for that when he hath ceased flowing, and is fallen agains within his channell, there are fæne in the mout fældes, certaine creatures as pet not perfect, but then first beginning to recepue breath, in some part having already their full shape, and in part

as yet farke earth.

Dozeover, it increaseth, eyther because the snowe, being Opinions of the melted with the great heate, falles more aboundantly from flowing of Nile. the great high Mountaines of Ethyope, then that it can be recepued into his bankes: or else because the Sunne, with in winter time was never the ground, and therefore abated his foring, now in fummer time mounteth higher, and suffereth it to rule whole and full, as it thould be: 02 elle for that the Porth east windes, which ordinarilie blos wing in that featon of the piere , driving the clowdes from , and the Porth into the South, do powie downe Mowres byon the head of his spring, or meeting his Areame by the wave with contrarie blattes, do taie his course in the comming downe, or else stoppe his mouthes with sande, which they drive to the Choze together with the waves: and so it becommeth greater, either because it loseth nothing of it selfe, or because it recepueth more then ordinarie, or because it bitereth less than it should do.

But if there be an other World, and that the Antichos nes, goe fæte to fæte against vs in the South, it were not much bulyke to be true, that the river rising in those Landes, after it hath pearced bider the Sea in a privile channell, should bent againe in our World, and by that meanes increase at the standing of the fattle, for as much as it is winter at that time, he springeth.

Other meruailous thinges also are in this Land . In Woonders of atertayne Lake, there is an Ile called Chinmis, which Assimming Ile.

bearing

where

bearing Mods and Forrells, & a great Temple of Apole los, floteth, and is driven which way so ever the winde blo weth . Austinges builded of Stones thirtie fote square a vace, whereof the greatest (for there are thise of them) containeth well neere foure acres of ground at the bottome, and is full as much in height.

A Feeld turned into a Lake. A Maze.

Mæris, fometime a plaine fæld, and now a Lake of twentie myle compatte about, deper of water then any great Shippes, full fraughted do drawe. Also a Base made by Sammerichus, conteining (within the compasse of one whole entire wall) a thousand houses and twelve Palaces. builded wholie of Parble, rose and all: which having but one going downe into it, had within it waies almost in numerable, turning hither and thither, with many wind lattes, altogether doubtfull with continuall teppes, and of ten rere-vaultes, which winding rounde one aboue an o. ther, and eftsones retyzing backe, as much as they had gone foreward, made it so butte and entangled, that a man could not denife how to winde himselfe out.

The manners of the Egiptians.

The inhabiters of the Realme, demeane themselves farre other wife then other men . In mourning for they? bead, they befinere themselues with owng, and they thinke it not lawfull to burne them or burie them: but by the avuise of Poticaries, they keepe them preserved in their pris uie chambers. They write their Letters awhelie. They temper claie with their hands, and kniede dowe with their ficte . Their Momen pleade matters in Courtes , and loke to forcine affayes, and the men spin and carde, and take charge of the house at home. The Momen beare burthens on their Choulders, the men on their heads. Withen the Parentes fall in ponertie, the women are bounde of necellitie to finde them, the men are at choice. They eate their meate openlie, and without their dwies, and dw their naturall needes in the innermost partes of their houses. The superstition They worthippe the thapes of many Beattes, or (to saye

of the Egiptians. the trueth) the verte beattes themselves, some one Beatt,

The scituation of the world.

and some an other: in so much as it is a matter of life and death to have kylled some Beastes, even unwares. And when they die either by disease or by mischaunce, it is their cultome to burie them and mourne for them.

The common God of all the people is Apis, a blacke Bull, marked with certaine spottes, and bulyke other Bulles in tonque and taple. It is a rare matter to finde one of that becoe . For (as they holde opinion) he is not engendered by a Bealt of the same kinde, but is concept ued by supernaturall power of heavenlie fire, and the daye that he is calued, is helve for a most holie and featinall daye, of all the whole Pation.

They being (by their owne affertion) the auncientest The vaine afferof all Pations, have registred in autentike Chronicles, tion of antiquithe hundred and thirtie kinnes before Amasis, and the tic, among the continuaunce of about thirteen thousand yeeres. And they Egiptians. kepe it written in and Recordes, that in the tyme that the Egiptians have continued, the Starres have foure times altred their courses, and the Sunne hath twife gone down where it now refeth.

In the raigne of Amalis, they inhabited twentie thous The largeneffe fande Citties, and nowe also they inhabite verie many. of the kingdome The notablest of them, farre, from the Sea, are Say, of Egipt in olde Memphis, Syene, Bubastis, Flephane, and Thebes, which tyme. hath (as is reported in Homer) a hundred Bates, or (as other lave) a hundred Pallaces, the houles of lo many Winces, eche of which Wallaces (as the fate of affayzes required) was wont to fend footh ten thousande armed men.

On the those Candeth Alexandria, by the Marches of Alexandria. Affricke: Pelusium cutteth the bozders of Arabia. The names of the mouthes of Nyle, are Canopicum, Bolbiticum, Sebenuicicum, Pathnuiticum, Mendesium, Tanis cum and Pelufiacum.

F.ii.

Of

Of Arabia.

The tenth Chapter.



Rabia, extendeth from thence to the redde Sea: and being thencefooth moze pleasaunt and plentifull, it aboundeth in Frankinsence and Spices. In the hither part (fauing where Mount Casius maketh it high) it is altogether plaine and barren:

and there it recevueth the Pauen of Azotus, which is the Mart Towns and bent for the wares of that Countrie. Wilhere this hyll mounteth in beight, it is so high, that from the toppe of it, a man mave fee the Sunne in the * That is before * fourth watch.

the breake of day.

Of Syria.

The eleventh Chapter.

The names or diuisions of Syria.



Tria runneth a great way along the Sea coast, and verie farre also into the mayne Land, and is called by fundrie names. For Alit hight Cale, and Mesopotamia, and Das mascene, and Adiabene, and Babilonia, and

Tewrie, and Sophene: furthermoze, it beareth the name of Palestine, where it butteth boon Arabia and Phænicia, and where it igneth to Cilicia, it is called Antioche. In olde time and a long while together, it was a puisant Realmet but most puissant when Semiramis reinned over it. There are furelie many notable workes of hers, but two of them valle all the rest: namelie, the building of that wonderfull areat Cittie Babilon, and the letting in of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, into those Countries which before time were date. Dowbeit in Palestine, there is a great and Arong foztified: The scituation of the world.

fortified Towne called Gaza, for so the Persians terme a Why Gaza was Treasozie: and therbpon it toke that name, because when so named. Cambifes inuaded Egipt with warre, he bestowed his prouition for the warres and all his Treasure there. There is also Ascalon, as bigge as the other. And there is * loppa * Now called builded (by report) before the flood: where the dwellers Port laffe. by affirme that Cepheus reigned, byon likelihod, for that certaine olde Altars, with great thewe of holinelle, have in them styll ingraven, the names of him and of his brother Phineus.

And belives that, for a more affuraunce of the thing to renowmed in verses and olde tales, and of the saving of Andromade by Perseus: they theme for a plaine Monus ment, the excelline great boncs of the Montfar of the Sea,

Of Phanicia.

The twelfth Chapter.

Hanicia, is renowmed for the Phanici-Mans, a pollitique kinde of men, and both in feates of warre and peace prevelene. They first invented Letters, and Letter matters, The first invenand other Artes also: as to goe to the Sea and of other, with Shippes, to fight byon the water, to reigne over Pasthinges. tions, to fet by Kingdomes, and to fight in order of battell. In it is Tyre, sometime an Ale, but nowe toyned to the firme Land, fince the time that Alexander made workes about it to affault it. Further forth, stand certaine small Millanes, and the Cittie of Sidon, even yet Ayll wealthie, and in olde time the greatest of all the Tittles bypon the Sea coast before it was taken by the Persians.

Betiviene that and the foreland of * Euprosopon, there * It may be inare two Townes, called Byblos and Botris: and beyonde terpreted fayre them were this other, ech diffaunt a furlong a funder, and prospect. therefore the place was of the number called Tripolis:

Tyre.

Tripolia.

C.iu.

The prayle of Semyramis.

then follow the Cattle Simyra, and a Cittie not burenow. med, called Marathos . From thence the Countrie being not croked with the Sea, but lying right forth fide by fide buto it, bendeth his shore into the maine Land, and receis ueth a great Baye. About the which owell ritch people, the cause whereof is the scituation of the place, for that the Countrie being fertyle, and furnished with many Rivers, able to beare Shippes, serueth well for the easie erchaunge and conneying in of all kinde of wares, both by Sea and Land.

Syria of Antioche.

Within that Baye, is first the resione of Syria, which is for named Antioche, and on the those thereof, frande the Citties Seleuca, Paltos, Beritos, Laodicia, and Arados : be, twene which Citties runne the Rivers Lychos, Hypatos, and Orontes. Then followeth the Pountaine Amanus, immediatlie from whence beginneth Myriandros, and Cilicia.

Of Cilicia.

The thirteenth Chapter.



N the innermost retreite, there is 2 place, sometime of great renowme, as a beholder and witnesse bearer of the dif comfiture of the Persians by great Alexander, and of the flight of Darius: at that time having in it a famous great Cittie called Mos, whereof the Bay is

Wyzates.

named the Bay of Islos, but now having not so much as a lyttle Towne. Farre from thence lyeth the Fozeland Amanoides, betweene the Miners Pyramus and Cydnus, Pyramus being the neerer to Islos, runneth by Mallon, and Cydnus runneth out beyond through Tarfus . Then is there a Cittie possessed in olde time by the Rhodians and Argiues, and afterward at the appointment of Pompey by The scituation of the world.

Pyzates, now called Pompeiople, then called Soloe.

Hard by, on a lyttle hyll, is the Tombe of the Poet Ara- The Tombe of eus, woathy to be spoken of, because it is buknowne, why the Poet Aratus. stones that are cast into it ow leave about. Pot farre from hence, is the Towne Corycos, environed with a Pauen and the falt water, and toyned with a narrowe balke to the firme Land.

Aboue it is a Caue named Corycus, of fingular nature, The Cauc of and farre moze excellent, then may with ease be described. Corycus. Foz gaping with a wive mouth, even immediatlic from the toppe it openeth the Mountaine butting byon the Sea. which is of a great height, as it were of a ten furlonges. Then going deepe downe, and the furder downe the larger, it is græne round about with budding Tres, a calleth it felse into a round baulte on both sides, full of woodes, so meruailous and beautifull, that at the first it amazeth the minds of them that come in to it, eyet maketh them thinke they have never fiene inough of it. There is but one going bowne into it, narrow and rough, of a mile & a halfe long, by pleasaunt thatowes and coverts of woodes, yelding a certaine rude noyle, with rivers trickling on either hand. When ye come to the bottome, there againe openeth an o, ther Caue, worthy to be spoken of for other things. It mas keth the enterers into it afraide with the din of Timbrels, which make a gailly and great ratling within. Afterward, being a whyle lightfome, a anon the further ye go, wering barker, it leadeth (such as dare adventure) quite out of fight, carrieth them depe, as it were in a Dine : where a mightie river ryling with a great breft, both but onelie thew it felse, and when it hath gushed violentlie a while in a thort chanell, linketh downe againe, and is no more feine. Within is a waste space, more horrible then that any man dare pearce into it, and therefore it is unknowne. It is als together flatelie and undoubtedlie holie, and both worthy, and also believed to be inhabited of Goddes. Every thing certaine Paiellie,

Appelenteth a Catelynelle, and letteth out it selfe with a

There

The Bave of Mos.

Typhos cauc.

There is an other beyond, which they call Typhos caus, with a narrowe mouth, and (as they that have tried it do report) verie lowe, and therefore dimmed with continuall barknesse, and not easie to be sought out: howbeit, because it was sometime the chamber of the Giant Typho, and because it nowe out of hand stisleth such thinges as are let bowne into it, it is two, thy to be mencioned for the nature thereof, and for the tale that is reported of it. Weyond that, are two forclandes, that is to fay, Sarpedon, fomes time the bound of Ring Sarpedons Realme, and Anemus rium, which parteth Cilicia from Pamphilia, and betwene them Celendris and Natidos Towns builded and peopled by the Samians, whereof Celendris is neerer to Sarpedon.

Of Pamphilia.

The foureteenth Chapter.

Melas. Eurymedon.

N Pamphilia, is a River able to beare Shippes, called Melas, a Towne called Sida. and an other River called Eurimedon . At this River, Cymo Captaine of the Athenia ans, gat a great victorie of the Persians and

Phanicians, in a battell opon the water . Into the Sea where this battell was fought, out of a verie high hyll los keth the Towns of Aspendos, which was builded by the Argiues, and inhabited by the people of the Countrie about

A fluce or flood-gate.

Then are there two other nightie Areames, called Oeftros and * Cataractes . Oeftros is eaffe to be layled: the other hath his name of his headlong fall. Wetwens thenris the Towne Perga, and the Temple of Diana, which of the Downe is the named Pergra . Beyond them is Mount Sardennifos, and Phalelis a Towne builded by Moplus, which is the end of Pamphilia. Child this art of the

The scituation of the world. Of Lycia.

The fifteenth Chapter.

Vecessinelie, Lycia so called of Lycus, the sonne of King Pandion, & (as report goeth) annoyed in olde time with the fires of Chilmara, encloseth a great Bay, betweene the

Dauen of Sida, and the Foreland of Taurus. Mount Taurus it felfe rifing of a huge height at the Ca- The description ferne sea those, procedeth Arcight forth in one continuall of mount Tauridge from thence into & Well, with his right five toward rus. the Porth, and his left live toward the South, bolloing mas ny great Pations where he runneth out in bankes, and where he devideth the Countries, he passeth to the Sea. As Taurus is the generall name of him whole together, fo is it also his name, where he faceth the Galt: nert he is cals names of mount led Hæmodes, and Caucalus, and paropamisus: then Cas, Taurus. pian Streights, Niphates, and the Streights of Armonia, and (where he butteth boon our Sea) Taurus againe. Behind his faide Fozeland, is the river Lymiral and a Cittie of the same name, and a number of Towns of no great renowme, fauing parara, which is ennobled by the Temple of Apollo, sometime like to that at Delphos, as well in ritches as also for the truenesse of the Dracle. Beyond is the river Panthus, and the Towne Panthos: the Pountaine Crag, and the Cittis Telmisos, which endeth Lycia.

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Of Caria.

The sixteenth Chapter.



Freeward followeth Caria, inhabited with people of an buknowne beginning: some thinke them to be bred in the Land, some thinke they were relasgians, othere some thinke they were Candians, a kinde of people

people louing feates of Armes and fighting, so well, that for wages they served also in forceine and strange warres. Here are a fewe Castles, and then the two Forelandes of Pedalion and Crya, and by the Kiver Calbis syde, the Towns of Causus, distanced for the inhabiters.

Junel

From thence to Halycarnaffus, the thefe thinges, cer, taine Townes of the Rhodians: two Bauens, the one named Gelos, and the other Thissamilla, according to the name of the Cittie that it environeth. Betweene them is the Towne of Larumna, and the Hyll Pandion Moting into the Sea. Then the Baves on a rowe, Thymnias. Schanus, and Bubeffus . The Foreland of Thymnias , is Aphrodisium: Schænus enuironeth Hylas: and Bubessus compasseth about Cynotus. Guidus standeth in an anale of a vece of around, enclosed almost altogether with the Sea hetweene it and the gulfe of Ceranic, in the retreit of Euchana, is Halycarnassus, a Towne inhabited by the Argiuess. Worthy to be had in remembraunce, not onelie for the founders thereof, but also for the Tombe of King Man folus, which is one of the seven wonders of the world, and was builded by Arcemisia. Beyond Halycarnassus, are these thinges: the shore of Leuca, the Citties Myndus, As ryanda, and Naples: and the Bayes of Ialius, and Balilicus. In lasius is the towne of Bargylos.

Halycarnaffus.

A notable Tombe. Artemilia.

Of Jonia.

The seventeene Chapter.

Eyond the Bay of Basilicus, Ionia windeth it selse in certaine Angles, and first of all, beginning to fetch about the Fozeland of Possideum, it enuironeth the Deacle of Apollo, called in olde time the Deacle of deand now the Possile of Didweys.

Branchide, and now the Deacle of Didymus. The Cittie

The scituation of the world.

27

Miletus, fometime the cheefe of all Ionia, both in feates of warre and peace, the Countrie of Thales the Aftrologer, and of Tymorbie the Musician, and of Anaximander the naturall Philosopher, and worthelic renowmed for the cre cellent wittes of others that were borne there: is after a manner called Ionia. There is also the Cittie Hyppis, where the River Meander falleth into the Sea, and the Mountaine Latmus, famous for the Fable of Endymion, whome (as men fave) the Hone was in lone with. After: ward bowing againe, it entironeth the Cittie Priene, and the mouth of the Kiner Gellus, and anon after as it calleth a greater circuite, so it comprehendeth mo thinges. There is the holic Land called Panionium, so named, because the Ionians occupie it in common . There is the towne Phys gela, builded (as some save) by fugitiues, to which report, the name semeth agreeable. There is Ephesus, and the most famous Temple of Tiana, which the Amazons are reported to have confecrated, when they beloe the fourreins tie of Alia. There is the River Caylter, there is Lebedos, and the Cappell of Apollo, Clarithus , which Manto the Daughter of Tyresia builded when the fled from the Epis gons that had gotten the victorie of the Thebanes: and Coo Tophon which Moplus the sonne of the saine Manto buil ded at the Fozeland wher with the Bay is enclosed, which on the other five maketh an other Bare called Smyrnic, and thweeth out the rest with narrowe shankes . From thence it spreadeth wider, in manner lyke a Peste, aboue the Streightes, on the hither five to Tcos, and on the further side to Clazomen. And because the hinder partes are Areightened and knitte together with the nærencle of the Sea, with divers frontes they face divers Seas. In the verie Reste, is Coryna. Within the Baye of

Smyrnie, is the River Thermodon, and the Cite tie Leuca: and without it is Phocis, the vitermost part of Ionia.

F.ii.

Of

The Oracle of Branchide.

.ii.

Of Aeolis.

The eighteene Chapter.

The Countrie about Troy.

He next Countrie, since the tyme it becan to be inhabited by the Acolians, toke the name of Acolis, whereas before tymes it was called Mysia: and where it bounbeth buon Hellespont, as long as the Trois

anes pollelled it, it was called Troad. The first Cittie they call Myrina, after the name of Myrinus the founder theres of. The nert. Pelops builded at his returne out of Greece. Cyme, a Captain when he had ouercome Oenomaus. Cyme, a Captaine of of the Amazons, the Amazons, driving away the inhabiters that dwelt before at Cyme, named it so, after her owne name.

Archefilas the Philosopher.

Aboue runneth the River Caycus, betweene Elea and Pitane, where Archesilas was borne, that most famous nzesident the Academic, which affirmed the knowledge of nothing. A Then is the Towne of Cama, scituate in a fores land: as some as men are past that, there receiveth them a Bave of no small bianess, which boweth a great way of and softlie withdraweth by lyttle and lyttle into the land, even buto the fote of Mount Ida. The Streight betwene the Seas, is sprinckled with a fewe Citties. of which the notablest is Cikena. In the innermost part of the Bave, a feeld called Thebes, conteineth the Townes of Adrimittium, Austra, and Teressa, lying one by an other in the same order as they be rehearled.

Why Antandros was lo named.

In the other live is Ancandros. There are revolted two causes of the naming of this Towns to . Some lave that Ascanius the some of Acnæas reigned there, & being taken prisoner by the Greekes, gave them this Towne for his raunsome. Other thinke it was builded by such as in a tumult and infurrection, were driven out of the Ale of The scituation of the world.

Andros. These would have Antandros taken for Andros, and the other would have it taken as it were for a man. The coast following, reacheth to Gargara & Astos Towns builded and inhabited by the Accolians. Then an other Baye called the Grækithe Pauen, windeth his bankes not about Troy. farre from Troye, that Cittie most renowmed for the warres and destruction thereof . Deere was the Towne Sigab, where the Greekes encamped, during the time of the warre . Dere * Scamander, running dolune from Mount Ida, and Simois, Kiners of greater Fame then * Called Panthus, Areanic, fall into the Sea.

Mount Ida it felse being renowmed with the contention Mount Ida, and of the Goddesses, and the judgement of Paris, sheweth the of the rysing of ryling of the Sunne after an other fort, then it is wont to the Sunne there. be feene in other Landes. Foz buto fuch as loke out of the toppe of it, there appeare (almost at midnight) dispearled fires gliffering everie where , and as the daye light approtheth, so sæme they to mæte and toyne together, butyll that being allembled moze and moze, afterwarde they mowe feather, and lattice, burne all in one flame. And when it hath to thined a good while together bright, and Tyke a fire, it gathereth it felfe rounde, and becommeth a areat alobe.

The same also appeareth a great whyle huge, and ioys ned with the earth, and afterward by little and little wering lette, and the moze it decreaseth wering brighter, last of all it chaseth away the night, and becomming the Sunne, riseth with the day.

without the Baye, are the Rhetzan Hozes renow. med with the famous Citties of Rhetæum and Darda, The Tombe of nia, but most of all with the Tombe of Aiax, From hence Aiax, the some the Sea wereth narrower, and nowe no more walketh away the Land, but deviding it againe, cutteth through the banke that meeteth it at the Streightes of Hellespont, and maketh the Landes where it runneth, to have lydes againe.

F.iii.

Of

Of Bithynia.

The ninetcene Chapter.



Nnermore are the Bithynians and Mariand ynes. On the Sea coast are the Greeke Tatunes of Abydos, Lampfacum, Parion, and Prianos. Abydos is famous for the intercourse of * areat Loue in olde time. The

*He meaneth of Leander and Hero.

Phocans gave Lampfacum that name, byon this occasion. because when they asked counsell of the Dracle, into what Countrie they should chiefelie goe, aunswere was made, that they Gould there take by their dwelling place, where it first fhined.

The river Gra-

Then againe the Sea becommeth moze oven, which is called Propontis. Into it falleth the River Granike, fas mous for the first battell that was fought there, betweene the persians and Alexander. Beyond the River, in the necke of a vece of around, which is almost an Ale, standeth Cyzicum, a Towne so named of one Cyzicus, banquished in battell and flaine (as we reade) unwares by the Minyes, as they went to Colchos ward. After are Place and Scye lace, lyttle Townes builded by the Argines, on the backe part whereof hangeth the Holl Olympus of Mysia, as the the inhabiters call it, which senoeth footh the River Rhin. dacus into those quarters that follow.

Olympus of Mysia.

nicke.

Woonderfull Snakes

There abouts bixede Snakes of vnmeasurable bianesse. wonderfull, not for their hunenesse onelie, but also for that when they have retired into this channell of the faide Ris uer, to avoide the heate of the Sunne, there putting by their heads and gaping, they swallowe in the Birdes that palle over, die they never to high and to swiftlie.

Weyond Rhindacus is Dascylos, and Myrlea, which the Colophonians builded. From thence are two good meafurable Bayes. The one of them being namelette, comvalleth:

passeth in the Cittie Cion, a most commodious Parte Towne of Phrygia, which lyeth not farre from thence: the other Baye compatteth in the Olbians. In the Fozeland it beareth the Chappell of Nepiune, and in the bosonic the Towne of Astacon builded by the Megarians. Then the Land Arikes befoze againe, and maketh a narrowe channell for the Sea to passe out at into Pontus: and the Bosphor of Thrace (as is aforesaide) diffeuereth Europe five furlonces from Alia.

The scituation of the world.

In the verie mouth of the Streightes is a Temple, * This Towns is and a Towne called * Chalcedon. The founder of the ouer against towne was Argias Prince of the Megarians: the Jooll of Canstantinople. the Temple is Jupiter, and the builder thereof was Iafon. Here the Sea spreadeth it solfe wide (fauing where the Fozelandes be) firetching out on both fides, with a long and direct those, and then footh bending inward. Wit because it extendeth not so much foreward, it wideneth on both handes , the bowing inward of it with finoth points untyll it growe to a narrowe issue on both sides, is as lyke * Or a Turkic as can be to a * Scythish bowe.

It is thost, rough, miltie, fewe harboroughes in it, not inclosed with softe and sandie shozes, bleake uppon the Porth winde, and because it is not depe, full of wanes, and ener raging, in olde time called * Axenus, of the nature * Harbroughles. and disposition of the dwellers about it, which was verie cruell, and afterward, as their manners began fomewhat to amend and were milder, through having traffique with other Pations, it was called * Euxinus.

First of all, the Mariandines inhabite a Cittie there, given them by Hercules of Argos, (as the report goeth) which is called Heraclea, and therefore made the report to have so much the more likelihood of trueth.

By the same is the Caue Acherusia, that leadeth (as they laye) to hell: and it is supposed that Cerberus was drawne out thereat.

* Harborous.

Heraclea.

Cerberus.

Hen followeth the Towne of Ties, sometime inhabited by the Milesians . but nome altegether Paphlagonish, as wel the people as the forle: in the midde flore whereof almost is the foreland Cerambis, on the hyther five whereof is the river Parthenie,

and the Citties Sclamus, and Cromna, and Cytoros buile ned by Crearus the sonne of Phrixus. Then followeth Cis molis, and Armine, which endeth Paphlagonia.

Of the Chalybies.

The xxi. Chapter.

Doggish Diogones.

He Chalybies, who were next neighbors to Paphlagonia, haue two right famous Citties, Amylos and Synope, the place where the doggithe Diogenes was borne: and the Rivers of Halys and Thermodon. My Ha-

lys, is the Cittle Lycast: and along by Thermodon, is a plaine wherein was the Towne Themyseyre, and the campe of the Amazons, and therfore they call it Amazonia. Thuon the Chalybies. To border the Taberenes, whole cheefe

felicitie is in lanahing and playing.

The manners of

Beyond Cerambis dwell the Mossynakes, in Towers the Mossynakes, of timber, printing all their bodies with markes, eating their meate abroade, and companying with their women in common. They chose their King openlie by voices, and keepe him most Arciabilie in prison and grues: and if he offend in milgouernement, they make him falt all a whote day for his penaunce. But they are churliff, humannerlie, and berie burtfull to luch as arrive among them. FurtherThe scituation of the world.

fmith are veovle lette fauadae, but they also are vinnamier. lie and uncivill as wel as the other, which are called Long. pates. Dischers, and Buxers : and a fewe Citties, whereof the notablest are Cerasus, and * Trapæsus. From thence Trebizond. is a place where the Coast that is drawne along from the Bosphor taketh his end, and so forth bowing himselfe for ward in the bosome of the those over against it, maketh the narrowell angle of Pontus. Here are the Colchians: from bence issueth Phasis. Dere is a Towns of the same name Colchos. that the River is of, builded by Athenistagoras a Milesian. Dere is the Temple of Phryxus, and a wood famous for the old Fable of the golden fleece.

From hence rife certaine Hountaines, which Aretch out Hylles, and the names of the with a long rioge, butyll they ioune with the Ryphxan fame. Pilles, which running with the one end toward Euxinus, * They maye be Mxotis, and Tanais, and with the other to the Caspian called the Thun-Sea, are called * Ceraunii. The same are called by sundzie der-hylles. other names, as Taurish, Moschian, Amazonish, Caspian, Coraxincian, and Caucascan, according to the sundrie Das

tions that bozder boon it.

But in the first turning of the winding those, there is a Towne which the Werchauntes of Greece are reported to have builded: and because when they were tolled with a barke tempest, knew not what Land it was, the crowing terpreted Swanof a Swan gave them knowledge, they called it * Cygnus, ton. The relidue of it along the walte Sea, is inhabited by crus * Blacke Cotes. ell and uncivill Pations, called * Mclanchelancs . The byland Countrie is inhabited by the Sepolites, Coraxes, Phthirophagies, Eniochyes, Achaans, and Cercetikes: and in the borders of Maotis dwell the Syndones. In the mars Dioscurias. thes of the Eniochyes, is Dioscurias builded by Castor and Pollux, when he entred the Sea with lason: and Syndos in the marches of the Syndones, builded by the inhabiters of that Land. Then the Country writhing alive, and spread ving somewhat in breadth, shoteth forth betweene Pontus and Mæotis to the Bosphor, which runing with two channelles into the Lake and the Sea, maketh Corocondama

The Ceramiflie

almaft

almost an Iland . There are fowze Citties, Hermonaffa, Cepoe, Phanagoria, and in the berie mouth Cimmerium.

When men are entred heere, the large and wive Lake receiveth them, which (where it toucheth the firme land) is enclosed with a bending those, and where it is nærer the Sea, being as it were over-breeped with a banke (fauing where the mouth of it is) it is almost like buto Pontus, but that it is not so bigge. The coast which bendeth from the Bosphor buto Tanais, is inhabited by the Toreates, the A. richies, the Phicors, and (next of all to the mouth of the riner) by the laxamathians, which Pations are called by ons generall name Mæotians.

she laxamathias.

The head of the

siner Tanais.

Amona the laxamathians, the women exercise the same The manners of feates that the men do, insomuch that they be not priviled ged from the warres. The men fight a fote with arrowes, and the women fight on hoslebacke. Peither encounter they with weapons, but fuch as they can frare with ropes. they Arangle with drawing them after them. They mare rie; howbeit, to the intent they may be counted marriages able, the matter consisteth not in their yeeres, for they abide bumaried butyll they have killed an enimie. The Kiver Tanais being theaded out of the Mountaine Ryphey, fale leth so headlong, that when all the Areames nicre abouts, rea, and Mxotis & the Bosphor, and some part also of Pone tus are frolen with the winters colo, he onely bearing fome mer and winter a like, runneth alwaies at one stave, both full and fwift. The banks therof, and the Countries adiops ning to the bankes, are inhabited by the Sauromats, which is one nation of divers peoples, and diversely named. First are the Mæotians, called the Momen-ferners, the hinge dome of the Amazons. The Budines possesse the fatte par fture arounds, which otherwise are but barreine and naked feeldes. The Gelones inhabite a Cittie built of Timber. Ward by them, the Thyrslagers and Turkes hold the waste Forrests, and live by hunting. From thence footh to the

The Turker.

The country and Arymphizans, lyeth a large Countrie, rough with contimanners of the muali billes, and altogether Defart. These Arymphæans The scituation of the world.

line most bpzightlie. In stede of houses, they haunt wods. Arymphæans. Their fode is berries: and as well the women as the men goe bare headed. They are therefore counted holie: and fo farre is any man of those so many cruell Pations from boing them harme, that if other folke flie buto them, they be as fase as in a Sanduarie. Beyond them riseth the Mountaine Riphey, and beyond the Mountaine lyeth the coast that butteth upon the Decean.

The second Booke

of that woorthy Cosmographer, Pomponius Mela, concerning the scituation of the world.

Of Scithia, of Europe.

The first Chapter.



HE marches, and scituation of Asia, extending to our Sea and the river Tanais. are such as I have thewed before. Pow to them that rowe backe againe downe the same riner into Mxotis, on the right hand is Europe, which was dis

realie on the left side of them, as they failed by the Areame: Fit butteth byon the mountaine Riphcy. for the same also extendeth hither. The snow which falleth continually, doth make the Coutrie to butrauellable, that a man is not able to fee any farnelle into it.

B.ii. Bevond

Arimaspians,

Bages. Agathyrfies.

interpreted Catt-wonners.

Of the Griffons, table not with standing, because the Griffons (a cruell and ener kinde of wilde Beattes) dw wonderfullie lone the golde. which lyeth altogether discovered above the ground. and to wonderfullie keepe it, and are verie fierce bypon them that touch it. The first men are Scichians, and of the Scienians, the first are the Arimaspians: Inhich are renoze ten to have but one eve a vece. From thence are the Esc. dons unto Mæotis. The River Buges cutteth the compasse of the Lake, and the Agathyrsies, and the Sauromats, inhabite about it, who because they dwell in Cartes, are "Which may be named * Hamaxobits. Then the coast that runneth out as Thew to the Bosphor, is inclosed betweene Pontus & Mæo. tis. The five toward the Lake, is possessed by the Satarches. The breft toward the Bosphor of Cimmeria, bath the townes of Myrmecion, Panticape, Theodosia, and Here mesium. The other side toward Poneus Euxinus, is nostely fed by the Taurians. Aboue them is a Baye full of Pauens, and therefore is called the fapre Hauen, and it is inclosed betweene two Forelandes: whereof the one called the Rammes head, butteth against the Fozeland of Cerambis, which we faive before to be in Asia: and the other called * Mayden hyll. * Farthenion, bath neere onto it a towne called Cherronefus builded (if it may be believed) by Diana, and is very fac mous for the Caue Nymphæum in the toppe therof hallowed to the Armphes . Then the Sea fleteth under a banke, and following continuallie uppon the thoses flying backe (which the Satarkes and Taurians postesse) butyll be be but five myles from Mxotis, maketh a Delle. That which is betweene the Lake & the Way, is named Taphre, and the Way it selfe is called Carcinites. In the same is the Cittle Carcine, by the which do run two Rivers, Gerros & Hypacyris, which fall into the Sea in one mouth, but come from two feverall heads, and from two feveral places. Foz Gerros Imeweth between the Basilids and Nomades. Then are there woods, wherof those Countries beare very great Store, and there is the River Panticapes, which diffenereth The scituation of the world.

the Nomades and Georgians. From thence the land wides Georgians of neth farre, and ending in a flender thanke, joineth with the Europe. Sea those. Afterward enlarging agains measurablie, it Charpeneth it selfe by little & little, and gathering his long sides as it were into a point, aroweth into the likenesse of the blade of a (worde laide flatlinges.

Achilles entering the Sea of Pontus with a Panie like an enimie, after he had gotten victorie, is reported to have made a gaming in the same place for ion therof, and to have exercised himselfe & his men in running, while they rested from warre, and therefore the place is called Achilles race. Then runneth Borifthenes by a Pation of the same name, The ryuer Bothe pleasauntest of all the Rivers of Scithia. For whereas rythenes, all the other are thicke and muddie: he runneth excédina clere, more gentle than the rest, a most pleasaunt to drinke of. It cherisheth most fine and batting pasture, and great Filbes which are of very delicate talle, and have no bones. We commeth from farre, and springing from an buknowne head, beareth in his channell fortie daies iorney: and being all that way able to beare Shippes, he falleth into the fear bard by Borysthenides and Olbis Bræke Citties.

Hypanis, ryfing out of a great Pole which the dwellers The river Hypaby call the mother of Hypanis, incloseth the Callipeds, and nis, and the naa long while together runneth the same that he was at his ture thereof. bead. At length, not farre from the Sea, he taketh so bits ter waters out of a lyttle Fountaine, called Exampæus, that from thencefooth the runneth bulike himselfe, and als together busauerie. The nert which is called Axiaces, commeth downe among the Callindes, and Axiakes. The Rie , pe uer Tyra seperateth these Axiakes from the Istrians: it springeth among the Neures, and falleth into the Sea, by a Towne of his owne name. But that famous Kiver which parteth the Pations of Scienia from the Patios folowing, ryling from his fpring in Germanie, hath an other name at his head than at his falling into the Sea. Hoz through buge Countries of great Pations, a long while together be beareth the name of Danow. Afterward, being diversely now.

W.iv.

Nations, by the riuer Danow. The Effedones.

The Sarmates.

The Taurians.

The Basilides,

The Nomades or Graziers. The Georges or Tvl-men. The Axiakes.

termed by the dwellers by, he taketh the name of Ister, and recepting many rivers into him, wereth huge, and gi uing place in greatheffe to none of all the Kiners that fall into our Sen, fauing onelie to Niche runneth into the feat with as many mouthes as he, whereof their are but small, The cruel man- the rest are able to beare Shippes. The natures and behathours of the Pations differ. The Essedones solemnize the beathes of their Parents merelie, with facrifices, and feafting of their neighbours and acquaintaunce. They cutte their bodies in paces, and chopping them finelic with the inwardes of bealts, make a featt of them and eate them by. The heads of them, when they have cunninglie pullished them, they bind about with gold, & occupie them for Cups. These are the last ducties of natural love among them. The Agathirfies. The Agachyrfies paint their faces and their lyms: and as any of them commeth of better Auncestozs, so doth he moze or lesse die himselse : but all that are of one lynnage, are died with one kinde of marke, & that in such soat, as it cannot be gotten out . The Sarmates, being altogether bnace quainted with Golde and Silver, the greatelf plagues in the world, do in frede thereof ble exchaunge of one thing for an other. And because of the cruell colonesse of the winter, which lasteth continuallie, they make them bouses: within the ground, and dwell either in Caues, ozelle in Sellars. They goe in long side garmentes downe to the ground, and are concred face & all, fauing onely their eies. The Taurians (who be cheefelie renowmed with the arri uall of Iphigenia and Orestes) are hourible of conditions, and have a horrible report going of them, namely, that they are wont to murther straungers, and to offer them by in facrifice. The oxiginall of the Pation of the Basilides.commeth from Hercules and Echidna. Their manners are Princelike, their weapons are onelie arrowes. The wanbying Nomades, follow the pattures for their Cattell: and as feeding for them lasteth, so is their continuaunce of abis ding in one place. The Georges occupy tillage of the groud and hulbandzie. The Axiakes knows not what itealing

The scituation of the world. meanes: and therefoze they neither have their owne, noz touch that is an other mans. They that dwel more vpland, The vplandille line after a harver fort, and have a country leffe hulbanded. Scithians, They love warre and flaughter, and it is their cufforce to fucke the blood cleane out of the wounds of him that they kyll firft. As everie of them hath flaine moft, so is he counted the folliest fellowe among them. But to be clere from naughter, is of all reproches the greatest. Pot so much as their love-vaies, are made without bloothed. For they that bindertake the matter, wound themselves, and letting their blood drop out into a vessell, when they have styro it toges ther, drinke of it, thinking that to be a most affured pledge of the promise to be performed. In their feating, their greatest myth and commonnest talke, is in making report what everie man hath flaine. And they that have tolde of molt, are let betweene two cuppes bein full of beinke: for that is the chafe honour among them. As the Essedones make cuppes of the heads of their Parents: so do these of the heads of their enimies. Among the Anthropophages, The Anthropothe daintiell dilhes are made of mans flethe. The Gelones phages, or caters apparell themselues and their hortses, in the skins of their of men. enimies: themselues with the skins of their heads, their The Gelones. horses with the skins of the rest of their bodies. The Mes Melanchlanes, lanchlænes goe in blacke cloathes, and thereof they have or Blacke-coats. their name. The Neures have a certaine time, to everie of The Neures. them limitted, wherein they may (if they will) be chaunged into Wolucs, and returne to their former thape againe. The God of them all is Mars, to whome in steede of J.

The Countries spread berie large, and by reason that the Rivers dar divers times overflowe their bankes, there is everie where great floze of god pasture. But some places are in all other respectes so barreine, that the inhabiters, for lacke of woode, are faine to make fyre of bones.

mages, they dedicate Swoods and Wents, and offer to him

men in Sacrifice.

meanes:

The scituation of the world. Of Thrace.

The second Chapter.

Ext ynto these is Thrace, and the same Sertending wholy inward from the front that beareth byon the live of Pontus, even buto the Illyrians, where spreading into sides, it butteth byon the River Ister and the Sea. It is a Countrie cheerefull neither in anze noz lovle. and (fauing where it approcheth to the Sea,) unfruitfull, cold. and a perie enill cherrifher of such thinges, as are evther fet or fowen. Scarce any where doth it beare an Apple tree, but Times Conselwhat more commonlie, howbeit the Braves rive not ne come to any god verdure, buleffe it be where the keepers have fenced them with boughes to beare of the coloe. It is somewhat more frændlie in cherrithina of men, though it be not to the outward showe: for they be harde fauoured and bucomelie Chaped. Powbeit, in respect offiercenelle and number to have them many and bumer. Hebrus , Neftos, cifull, it is most fruitfull . It sendeth fewe Rivers into and Strymon, ri- the Sea, but those berie famous : as Hebrus, Neltos, and Strymon. Innermoze, it rayleth by the Mountaines Hæmus, Rhodope, and Orbele, renowmed with the Ceremos nies of Bacchus, and with the flocking of the Mænades. when Orpheus first gaue them orders, and trained them to that Religion. Of the which hilles, Hamus mounteth to such a height, that in the toppe thereof, a man maye le both the Sea of Pontus, and the Sea of Adria.

uers. Hæmus Rhodope, and Orbele mountaines.

The manners of the Nations of Thrace.

The manners of the Gets and of the soule.

Dne onelie Pation of the Thracians inhabites the whole Countrie, termed by fundate names, and endewed with die uers dispositions. Some are viterlie wilde and verie willing to die, namelie the Gets, and that is Cabliffed through their opinions of fundrie opinions. Hor some of them thinke, that the soules the immortalitie of them that vie, Mall returne into their bodies againe. An other fort thinke, that though the foules returne not, yet they

they die not, but palle into a blelledder fate. Dthers thinke they die but that dying is better then to live. And therfore amona some of them, the childebeddes are forrowfull, and they mourne for them that be borne: and contrartivife, the burialles are toyful, and folemnized with finging and plays ing, as if they were high holie dayes. Pot so much as the inomen.haue cowardie or faint courages: for they fue euen with all their hearts, to be killed boon the carkaces of their dead hulbandes, and to be buried with them. And because the men have many wives at once, they pleade veric earnestlie before Judges, which of them may come to that honour. It is imputed to their and behaviour, and it is the areatest tope to them that can be, to get the upper hand in this kinde of lute. The rest of the women fall a weeping. and hicke out with most bitter complaintes. But such as are minded to comfort them, bring their armour and ritthes to the Bearle, and there professing themselves ready to compound with the destinie of him that lyeth dead, or else to fight against it, if they could come by it, when neither money nor fighting can take place, continew wwers at the pleature of the wiodowes whome they like of. The Maps dens when they hall marrie, are not bestowed at the diff cretion of their Parents, but are openlie either let out to be married, 02 elle solve. Which of these thall befall unto them, procedeth of their beautie and behaufour. The honell and beautifull yeld a goo price: the other are faine to bute hulbandes to marrie them . The vie of Wline is to some of them buknowne: neverthelesse, when they are making god cheere, as they are litting about the fires, they cast in a kinde of siede, whose sent provoketh them to a certaine mirth like unto demkennelle.

On the Sea coast nert onto liter, is the Cittie litrople: and next buto that, Galacis builded by the Milefians, and Triconice, and the Dauen Carie, and the fozeland Tiriftris, immediatly beyond the which is an other Angle of Pontus, directlie over against the Angle of Phasis: and it were like vnto it, but that it is larger . Here perished Bizone by an

i.earthe

* Now called Meximbria.

Apollonia.

3 Now called Constantinople.

Lysimachia.

" Now called Arch-fea.

earthquake. There also is the Pauen Crunos, and the Citties of Dennysople. Odeflos, * Messembria, Anchialos. and (in the innermost bosome of the Bave . where Pontus finisheth an other of his windinges with an Angle) the areat Cittic Apollonia. From hence it aoeth with a die red coast, lauing that almost in the middes, it shoteth out a Foreland called Thinnia, and turneth inward to it felfe with croked bankes, and beareth the Citties Halmydelle. and Phyleas, and Phinople. Ditherto is Pontus: and bereafter is the Bolphor, and Propontis.

In the Bosphor, is * Bizance, and on Propontis are See lymbria, perinthus, Bathynis, and running between them the Kiners Ergine and Acyras: Then followeth a part of Thrace, where sometime reigned king Rhæsus and By. fanth, a Towne builded by the Samians, and Cypiclia. sometime a great Cittie.

After that, ensueth a place called of the Greekes, Longo viall, and (in the necke of a pelle) the Nowne of Lyfie machia. The Land that followeth, being no where broad. runneth forth narrowell here betwene Hellespont and the * Acgean Sea . The Streights thereof they call lith. mos, and the front thereof Mastulia, and the whole todes ther Chersonesus . It is worthy to be had in rememe beaunce for many thinges. In it is the River Acgos, renowmed with the Shipwacke of the Achenian flete. There is also Seltos, scituate against Abydos, verie fa mous for the love of Leander. There is also the Countrie, where the Persian hoast adventured to make a bridge over the Sea that partety the one maine land from the other, (a wonderfull enterprise) and passed over the Sea, out of Asia into Greece on fote, and not by Ship. There are the bones of Procesilaus confecrated with a Temple. There is also the Hauen Cælos, renowmed with the destruction of the Laconish fleete at such time as the Athenians and Lacedemonians, encountred there in battell on the Sea. The Tombe of There is also Dogs grave, the Tombe of Ducene Hecuba. Queen Hecuba, which place recepued that homely name, either of the Chave The scituation of the world.

of a Dogge, whereinto Hecuba is revozted to have being transformed, or else of the missortime that shee fell into. There is Macidos, and there is Eleus which endeth Hellespont.

By and by the Asgean Sea beateth hugelie byon a long those, and with a great compatte fetcheth leveurelie about the Lands which it severeth farre a sunder, buto the Foretand of Sumum. Such as favle by that coast, when they are valled Maltulia, must enter into a Bave: which was thing by the other five of Chersonesus, is enclosed lyke a valler, with the rioge of a hyll: and being called Melas of the River Melas which it receiveth, it imbraceth two Citties, Alopeconelus, on the one five of the narrowe Streinhts, and Cardieon the other live. Acnos is famous, Acnos. builded by Aenaas, when he fled from Troy.

About Hebrus are the Cycones, and beyond it is Dorifcos The Cycones, where Xerxes (because he could not number his armie,) is revozted to have measured them by the space of the ground. Beyond, is the Fozelande of Serrium, out of which, the woodes of Zona are reported to have followed Orphens, Orpheus. when he song. Then is the Kiner Scanas, and (adjouning to his banckes) the opper Countrie of Marenie, which brought forth Diomede, that was wont to make straum: The Tyraunt gers, prouinder for his cruell Horffes, and in the ende, Diomede. was by Hercules cast to them himselfe. The Tower which they attribute to Diomede, remaineth as a rements beaunce of the Fable: and a Cittie which his liker Ab-Abdera. dera named after her owne name. But that Cittie is wore thier to be had in memorie, for breeding of Democritus the Democritus. naturall Whilosopher, than for her sake that builded it.

Wegond that, runneth the River Nestos: and betweene it and the River Strymon, are the Citties, Phillippos, Ape pollonia, and Amphippolis. Betweene Strymon and mount athos, are the Tower Calarne, the Bauen Caprul lon, and the Citties Acantos, and Ocsyma. Betwene A.

thos and Pailene, are Cleone and Olynthus.

B.u.

Strymon

Of the River Strymon. Strymon (as we have faide befoze) is a river, which ryfing a farre of, and running flender, becometh greater and greater with forceine waters: and when he hath made a Lake within a little of the sea, he bursteth forth in a greater channell than he came in.

Mount Athos.

Mount Athos is so high, that it is thought to reach as bone the place from whence the raine falleth. The opinion hath a likelihood of trueth, because the ashes are not washed from the Altars in the toppe thereof, but continue in the same heape whole as they were left. This Will shoteth not with an elbowe into the Sea, as other Pilles do, but it kepeth on whole, and advanceth with a whole breaff, a great length into the Sea. Althere it cleaved to the maine Land, it was cutte through by Xerxes, when he made his boiage against the Grayes, and was sayled oner, an arme of the Sea conneced through it, to make way for his thips. The neathermost partes of it, are furnished with small Towns, builded & peopled by the Pelasgies. In the top was the fowne Acroathon, the inhabiters whereof were wont (by report) to live halfe as long againe as other men. Pallene is of fuch a large foyle, that in it are five Citties, with their territozies. It rifeth all in height, somewhat narrow Where it beginneth, and there is the Cittie Poridea. But where it wereth wiver, there are the Townes of Mend and Scione, worthy to be spoken of, Mend builded by the Eretrianes, and the other by the Greekes, as they returned from the taking of Troy.

Of Macedonia.

The third Chapter.



Hen the people of Alacedonia inhabite many Citties, of the which, Pella is the most renowmed, for her two softer children Phillippe the subduer of Greece, and Alexander the conqueror of Asia also. In the

Moze,

The scituation of the world.

45

Hoze, the Bay of Mecyberne betweene the Fozelandes, deuideth Canastreum and the Pauen that is called Cope and encloseth the Citties of Toron and Physicell, and also Mecyberne, whereof it taketh the name. Scione is next todo the Fozeland of Canattre: and Mecyberne Baye entrety fornewhat within the Land in the middes, where it giveth way like a bosome. Howbeit calling fouth long armes into the depe, it becommeth a great gulfe betweene the feas. Into it runne Axius through Macedonia, and Peneus through Thessalie . A lyttle aboue Axius, is the Cittie * Thessalonica. Betweene them both are Cassandria, * Now called Cydna, Azaros, and Derris. Beyond Pencus, are Sepias, Salonich. Cordynia, Melibæa, and Castanea, all of lifte renowme, sae uing that Phylocletes who was fostered at Melibæa, beaus Phylocletes. tifieth that towns. The inner Landes are renowned with the names of famous places, and containe almost nothing that is not notable. Dot farre from hence is Olympus, and here is Pelion, and here is Offa, Mountaines renows med with the Fables of the Giantes warres. Here is Pieria, the dwelling place and mother of the Muses. Here Pieria, is the ground that Hercules of Greece trove last upport, namelie, the forrest of Octa: Dere is Tempe emobled with holie woodes. Dere lyes Lebethra, and the verlifying fountaines.

Then followeth Greece, thoting footh hugelie and mainlie, and bearing from the Porth into the South, till it butte upon the Myrtean Sea. Where the Sunne ryleth, it faceth the Aegean Sea, and where the Sunne goeth downe, it faceth the Ionih Sea. Pert that, lyeth a large Countrie, named Hellas, which steppeth foorth with a large front, and anon after is cutte off almost by the waste, with both the Seas: whereof the Ionih entereth surthest into his side, untill the Land becommeth but side myle wide. Then agains the Landes widen on both sides, and shote into the deepes, but more into the Ionih Sea than into the Aegean Sea: and stretching south, not altogether so broad as they began (howbeit verie great) they become a Prise,

led Morea.

* Now it is cal- which is called * releponelus: which by reason of the Bares and Forelandes wherewith the thores thereof are fretted, as it were with lyttle veines, and therewithall because it spreadeth out a toside with a stender stalke, is verie like the leafe of Plane træ.

Theffalve. Magnefia. Phthiotis. The flueres of Greece.

In Macedonia, the first Countrie is Theffalye, the nert Magnefia, and then Phthiotis . In Greece are the Countries of Doris, Locris, Phocis, Beotis, Attis, and Megaris: but the most renotumed of them all is Attis. In Pelopo, nesus, are Argolis, Laconice, Messenia, Achaia, Elis, Ars cadia: and beyond it are Actolia, Acarnania, and Epyrus, buto the Adriatifh Sea.

The shieres of Peloponelus,

Lariffa,

Delphos and Parnasus.

Thebes and Cytheron. Elcusis. Seres. Athens. Megara. Argos and Mycene. Lacedemon.

* Now called Modon.

Arcadic.

Arcadie is environed round about with the Pations of Peloponesas . In it are the Citties Psophis, Tenez, and Orchomenon: the Mountaines Pholoc, Cyllenius, Pare thenius, and Mænalus; and the Rivers Erymanthus,

De the places and Citties scituate in the maine Lande. these are the worthieft to be touched : In Thessaly, Larife fa, sometime called Iolcos: in Magnesia, Antronia: in Phthiotis, Phthia: in Doris, the Cittie Pindus, and harde thereby the Cittie Erincon: in Loeris, Cynos and Callia ros: in Phocis, Delphos, and Mount Parnafus, and the Menule and Dracle of Apollo: in Baotia, Thebes, and Mount Cytheron most renowmed in Fables and Boetry: In Attis, Elcusis, hallowed buto Ceres, and the noble Cite fie of Athens, more famous of it felfe, then it neve to be fet out : in Megaris, Megara, whereof the Countrie bath his name : in Argolis, Argos, and Mycene, and the Temple of Iuno verie famous for the auncientnesse and Religion thereof: in Laconice, Therapne, and Lacedemon, and A. myele, and Mount Taygetus: in Meslenia, Meslene, and * Methone: in Achaia and in Elis, sometime Pifes, the Pallace of Oenomaus, and Elie, and the Zooll and Temple of Inputer of Olympus, renolumed for the gas mina of exercise, and for the singular holineste, but most of all, for the Amage it felfe, which is the worke of Phie dins.

The scituation of the world.

and Ladon . In Actolia, is Naupactus: in Acarnania, Actolia Stratos : in * Epyre, the Temple of Inpiter of Dodon, Acamania. and a Well which in this confideration * is counted holy, * Now called for that whereas it is colde, and quencheth firebrandes that * A woonderfull are put into it, as other waters do: Af ye holde brandes Fountaine. without fire a good waie off from it, it kindleth them. But when men foure the Sea coast, they waie is to fayle from the foreland of Sepias, by Demetrias, and Boion, and Phtheleon, and Echinon, to the Bare of Pagafa: which imbracing the Cittie Pagala, recepueth the River Sperchius: and because the Minyes (when they made their voyage into Colchos) launched fasth there with their Argolie, it is therefore had in estimation.

From thence as men fayle to Sunium, they must passe by these thinges: namelie, by two great Bayes, the one of Malea, the other of Opus, and in them the Monumentes of the flaughter of the Lacedemonians: By Thermopile, Am Opæs, Scarphia, Cnemides, Alope, Anthedon, and Las tymna: by Aulis, the Hauen where the fleete of Agas memnon and the Greekes that conspired against Troye, did harbozowe: By Marathon, a witnesse of many wintent paleant dedes, even from the tyme of Theseus, but most chefelis renowmed with the anughter of the perfians: My Rhams pus, a little Towne, but yet famous because of the Temple of Amphiagras, and the Image of Nemess, made by Phie dias, which are in it: and finallie, by Thoricos and Brauron, some time Citties, and now but bare names.

Sunium is a Fozelande, which finisheth the Cast side Countrie, propertie called by ward buto Megara, now facing the Sea with his front, the name of lylie as before it laye with his syde against Actica. Greece. Then is Pyrrheus the Pauen of Athens, and Scyrons rockes, even at this daye diffamed for the cruell enterfaynement that Scyron gave there to Straungers in olde tome.

The boundes of Megaris, extend even to the Balke, which

Corinth.

Acsculapius.

Acherufe.

Cyllene.

which is to tearmed, because it parteth the Acgean Sea but five miles space from the Ionish Sea, and knitteth Peloponclus buto Hellas, with a narrowe balke. In it is the towns of Cenchree, the Temple of Neptune, the famous gaminges called the Balke games, and Corinth- sometime renowmed for ritches, but afterward more renowmed for the destruction thereof, and now newlie builded agains. and veovled by the Romanes: which Cittie out of the top, cattle thereof called Acrocorinch, vieweth * both the feas. That is the Ac- As we faite before, the Sea coast of Peloponesus, is ingean and louish vented with Bayes and Forelands: on the Caft side with Bucephalos and Chersonesus, and Scyllion : on the South fyde with Malea, Tenaros, and Ichthys: and on the Whest with Chelonates and Araxos. From the narrowe balke to Scylleon, inhabite the Epidaurians, renowned with the Temple of Aesculapius: and the Troiczenians, famous for their faithfull continuaunce in league & frende thippe with the Athenians . Also there are Saronike Has uen, and Schanitas, and Pagonus. The Townes of Epis daure, Troizen, and Hermion, stand byon this shore. Bes twene Scylleon & Malea, is the Bay of Argolis: betwene that and Tanarus, is the Bay of Laconia, from thence to Acritas, is the Bay of Aline, and from thence to Ichthys. is the Bay of Cypariffus. In the Bay of Argolis, are the knowne riners of Eralinus and Inachus, and the knowne towne of Lerne. In the Bay of Laconia, are the Rivers Githius, and Eurotas. On the head of Tanarus, are the Temple of Neptune, and a Caue like buto the Caue of A. cheruse in Poneus, that we wake of before, both in fathion and Fable. In the Bay of Aline, is the Kiver Pamille, and in the Bay of Cypariste, is Alpheus: These two Bayes take their names of two Citties, Cyparissus, and Afine, that stand byon their spozes. The Messemans and Pylians, inhabite the Landes, and Pyle it selfe Kandeth mere the Sea, and so ho Cyllene and Callipolis. The Cit tie Patre, standeth byon that shore where Chelonates and Araxos, runne into the Sea. But Cyllene is notable, be

The scituation of the world. 49

cause men thinke that Mercurie was borne there . As terinard Rhion (it is the name of a Bave) falling lyke a Lake with full mouth, as it were in at a narrowe gap be, timene the Actolians and Peloponelians, breaketh in even to the Balke . In it the Mozes beginne to loke Porth ward.

Dere abouts are Aegian, and Aegira, and Oluros, and Sicyon: and in the coaltes over against them are, Page, Creusis, Auticyra, Ocanthia, Cyrrha, and (whereof the name is better knowne) Calydon, and the River Eucnus. Without Rhion in Acarnania, the notablest thinges are * Achelous. the Towne Leucas, and the River * Achelous.

In Epirc, nothing is more noble, than the Baye of Ame The Bay of Ama brace. The cause hereof in part, is the Baye it selfe, which brace. at a narrow gappe, leffe than a mile wide, letteth in a great Sea: and partile, the Citties Actium, Argos built by Amphilocus, and Ambrace the Wallace of the posteritie of Acacus, and of Pyrrhus, which stand by it. Beyond is Butroton, and then the Billes * Ceraunii, and from them the * The Thunderwinding toward Adria. This Sea being recepted farre hylles. into the Land, and spreading berie broade, but yet broadest where it pearceth in, is belette with the Countries of * Il. * Now called one of Italie and Fraunce.

lyricke onto * Tergestum, and the residue with the Patis Now called

13.i.

The Parthienes and Dassarets, possesse the first partes of it: The next by little and little, is possessed up the Euches lies and Pheakes: afterward, are they that be properlie called Illyrians: then the Pyreans, and Lyburnes, and His firich. Df Citties, the first is Oricum, the second * Dyrra: * Now called chium, called before Epidamnum, butil the Romanes than, Durazo. ded the name, because it seemed to them to be a sozespeaking of eail lucke, towards them when they went thether. Beyond are Apollonia, Salon, Iader, Naron, * Traguric, * Now Bruzza. the Bave of Pola, and the Cittie Pola, inhabited (as report goeth) by men of Colchos, and now (as thinges altar) peopled by the Romanes. Also, there are the Rivers Acas, and Nar, and Danow which is spoken of before by the name

of Ister. But Acas falleth into the Sea by Apollonia: and Nar, between the Pyreans and Liburnes: and Ister, through Istrich . Tergestum, which is scituate in the innermost noke of Adria, enoeth Illyrich.

Of Ftalie.

The fourth Chapter.

Omewhat shalbe saide of Italie, rather because order so requireth, then for that it Ineedeth any fetting out: for all thinges are known, At the Alpes, it beginneth to mount Min height, and as it proceedeth, rayling it felfe

in the middes, it runneth forth with a continuall ridge betweene the Adriatishe and Turkishe Seas, og (as they are otherwise tearmed, betweene the upper Sea, and the neas ther Sea) a great while whole: but when he hath gone farre, he fultteth into two hornes, whereof the one faceth the Sea of Sicill, and the other the lonishe Sea . It is through out narrowe, and in some place much narrower

than where it becau.

The inner partes thereof are inhabited by fundzic Pas tions. On the left live, the Carnics and Venctians possesse *Gallia togata. Then follow Italian people, the Picents, the Frentanes, the Daunians, the Appulians, the Calabris ans, and the Salentines. On the right five bnder the Alpes. are the Ligurians, and under Appenine, is Hetruria. Af. ter that, is Latium, the Volfcies, Campane, and aboue Lue canie, are the Brutians.

Padua?

* Now a part o

Lombardie.

Rome

Of Citties inhabited farre from the Sea, the wealthiest on the left hand, are Padua, builded by Antenor: and Mus tina, and Bononie, builded by the Romanes: and on the right hand Capua, builded by the Thuscanes, and Rome in olde tyme founded by Sheepheardes, but nowe (if it Mould

The scituation of the world.

Chould be treated of according to the worthinesse) an other whole worke of it selfe.

In the Sea coast next to * Tergestum, is Concord, * Now called Through it runneth the River Timauus : which ryfing Trieft. from nine headdes, falleth into the Sea with one mouth. Then the River Natiso, not farre from the Sea, palleth by the ritch Towne Aquilcia, beyond which is Altine. The River Po, occupieth a large space in the upper spore. The river Po, For he ryleth out of the verie fate of the Mountaine Vefulus, and gathering himselfe at the first of lyttle springes, runneth a while lanke and leane: but anon after he so increafeth, and is to fedde with other Rivers, that at the last he emptieth huntelle with feuen mouthes. Dne of thefe, they call great Po, and he gusheth out of it so swiftlie, that beating alive the waves, he carrieth his streams a great while in the same soat that he sent it out of the Landes ende, and keepeth his channell Avil enen in the Sea, untyll the River Mer fluthing with lyke violence, out of the those ouer against him, doth mete with him . Hereby it comes to passe, that as men sayle through those places, where the faide Rivers come on both fives, they drawe up freshe was ter among the waves of the Sea.

From Po to Ancona ward, the wave lyes by Rauenna, Armune, Pilaure, the fraunchised Towns of Fanc, and the Rivers Metaurus and Elis. And in the verie skirt of those tivo Fozelandes, meeting one against an other, standeth the faide Towne of Ancona, which hath that name given it by * Ancona, or the Greekes, because the scituation thereof resembleth the Ancon, fignisis bowing of a mans elbowe: and it is as a bound betweene eth an elbowe.

the Parches of the French and Italian Pations.

For when men are patted this Towne, they come byon the coast of Picene, wherein are the Citties, Numana, Potentia, Claterna, and Cupra: the Caffles of Firmum, Adria, and Truent, with a River running thereby of the same name. From thence is the Bea coast of Senos gallia, onto the mouth of the River Aterne; the Citties whereof are Bucar and Histon.

3.11.

The

The Daunians have the River Tiferne, the Citties Clie terne, Lucrine, and Theane, and the Mountaine Garganus. There is a Bave in Appulia, inclosed with a whole shore. which is called Vrias, of small rome, and for the most part rough to come unto . Attermoze, is Sypunt, oz (as the Greeks call it) Sypius & a riner that runneth by Canufium. and is called Aufidus Afterward are Barium, Egnacia, and Ennius the Poet Rudie, ennobled with Ennius, who was of that Cittie. And in Calabria, are Brunduse, Valece, Lupie , and Mount Hy, drus, together with the plaines of Salent, and the Bea coast of Salent, and a Greeke Cittie, named Gallipole. Ditherto extendeth the Adriatishe Sea, and nitherto extendeth the one five of Icalic. The front of it (as we have faire) with teth into two hornes. But the Sea that is recepued in betweene them both, being once or twice discuseed with thin Forelandes, is not environed with one whole banke. noz received open and at large on levell shoze, but in Wayes. The first is called the Baye of Tarent, which lyeth betweene the Forelandes of Sale and Lacinium: and in it are Tarent, Metapont, Heracle, Croto, and Turium. The second, is called the Baye of Scyllace, betweene the Forelandes of Pacinium, and Zephyrium, wherein are Petilia, Cæcine, Scyllace, and Mistre. The third, which is betweene Zephyrium and Brutium, enuironeth Consiline, Caulone, and Locres In Brutium are the Linnes Willar, Regium, Scylla, Taurian, and Metaure. From hence is the turning into the Tuscan Sea, and to the other side of the same Land, on the which side are Terine: Hippo now called Vibon: Temesa: Clampetia: Blanda: Buxent: Velia: Palinure sometime the name of & Maister of Aeneas Ship, and now the name of a place: the Baye of Pesta, and the Mowne of Pesta: the River Silarus, the Cittie Picentia,

the Rockes which the Dermaides dwelt in, the Fozeland

called Mineruaes Mount, the fatte groundes of Lucanic, the Waye of Putcolis the Citties of Surrent and Hercules

an, the view of the Mountaine Vesuuius, the Pompeyes,

Naples, Putcolis, the Lakes of Lucrine and Auerne, the

Bathes,

The scituation of the world.

Bathes, Missene now the in me of a place, sometime the name of a Troiane Souldiour. Cumes, Linterne, the River Vulturne, the Downe Vulturne, the delectable Sea coast of Campane, Sinuesla, Liris, Minturne, Formie, Fundie, Tarracine, Circes house sometime called Circey. Autium, Aphrodifium, Arde, Laurent, and Offia on the hither side of Tyber.

Bevond it are Pyrgie, Anio, Newcastle, Grauiske, Cossa. Telamon, Populon, Cecine, and Pifes, places and names of Metruria, Then Luna, Ligurum, and Liguria, and Cicane. and Sabaria, and Albigaunum. Then bath it the Rivers Paule and Varus, both falling from the Alpes, but Varus is

better knowne, because it endeth Italic.

The Alpes themselves, spreading farre and wide from The Alpes. these shores, ow first run a great step into the Porth; and when they have touched Germanie, then turning their race, they goe forth into the Calt, and diffeuering cruell Pations, extend even into Thrace.

Of the Province of Narbon.

The fift Chapter.

Allia being deuided by the Lake Leman, Now called Lake and the Moutaine Gebenna, into two fides, Lofan, and the whereof the one butteth oppon the Tuscan Lake of Geneua. Sea, and the other open the Occean, extens

beth on the one five from Varus, and on the other for the Rhine onto the Poutaine Pyrenc. The part that bozoereth oppon our Sea, was sometime called Braccaea, and is now called the province of * Narbone, and is more inhabited and tylled, and therefore also more there Delphynoys. full. Of the Citties that it hath, the wealthiest are Valio of the Vocontians, Vienna of the * Allobrogians, * Aue, * Nimes, nio of the Cauars, * Nemaulus of the Arecomikes, Tolous * Armineter

∄.ių.

* Orenge. * Arle.

late of the Sextanes and Blitera of the Septumanes.

Narbon in Province.

Wit befoze Hem all steppeth the place where the Ata cines and Decumanes dwelt, from whence succour was mis Mired to all those Countries: which place is nowe the Martiall Narbo, the name-ainer and beautie of the whole Brouince . Dn the Sca coaffes, are a fewe places of some reputation. But the Citties stand thinne, because there are fewe Pauens, and all that quarter lyeth open to the South and South-well windes.

* Ragnic.

thereof.

Marfilles, and the foundation

Nicea toucheth the Alpes, and so both the Towns of Des ceate, and to both * Antipolis. Afterwardes is Iulius Mars kette. a Towne builded by the Octavians, and then forth Athenople, and Olbia, and Glauon, and Citarift, and Has lycidon the Danen of Marfilles, & in it the Towne of Mare filles it felfe. This being founded by the Phoceans, and builded in olde time among boilfrous Pations, bath now brought them in alve, and made them god neighbours. farre bulyke to that they were before. It is a wonderfull thina, how easilie it then twice sure setling, and buto this nave kæveth the olde custome . Betwæne it and Rhone, lveth Marius Ditch, bpon'the Sea five niere buto the Pole of the Auatikes. That those carrieth a part of the faide Ris uer into the Sea, in a channell able to beare Ships: others wife it is but a racfall banke allistonie, where the report goeth that Hercules fighting against Albion and Bergion. the sonnes of Neptune, and having spent all his Artilles rie, called bovon his Father Iupiter, who rayned downe Stottes to helve him with: and a man would believe it had rained stones in diede, there lye so many, and that everie where, and so farre of.

Rhone.

The River Rhone springeth not farre from the heads of Mer and Rhyne, and then being recepued into the Lake Losan, he holdeth on his race, and forcing himselfe whole through the middes of it, palleth out as great as he entered in . From thence being carried backe into the West, he devideth Gallia a while, and then turning his course **South**

Southward, keepeth to footh on, and becomining nowe great with the refort of other Riners, and continuallie wering greater, runneth out at the Landes and, betweene * The people of the * Volscies and the Cauers.

Mount Pelicre

Beyond are the Poles of the Volscies, the River Lede, the Cattle Latara, and the Wyll Mefna, environed almost round about with the Sea, and (but that it hangeth by a narrowe Cawlie to the Land) a verie Ile. Then Soan The River of falling out of the Mountaines of Auueine, runneth into Soan. the Sea by Agatha, and Obris by Bliters. Atax com The river Atax. ming bowne from the Mountaine Pyrene, as long as he hath none but the waters of his owne fpring, runneth final and thallowe, and yet a great channell, howbest not able to beare a Shippe any where, fauing where he passeth by Narbone.

But when he swelleth with winter showers, he is wont to ryle lo high, that his bankes be not able to holve him in. A Lake receyueth him named Rubrefus, beric large, but where the Sea entreth into it narrowe mouthed . Wee yond is Leucata, a those so named, and the Fountaine of Salfula, which theaveth water, not tweete, but moze brace kithe than the water of the Sea.

Hard by, is a Field verie griene with Most and Aender A frange Feeld.

Neede, but floting opon a Poole that is underneath it. That it is fo, the middle part of it plainlie proueth, which being cutte off from the rest about it, swimmeth lyke an Ilc, and suffereth it selfe to be shouled and drawne to and fro. Pozeouer, by those places that are cut through, appeareth the Sea Cheaded underneath it. Witherevpon, whether it were through ignoraunce of the trueth, or that they were purpofelie disposed to make a leasing, it lyked as well our Authors, as also the Greekes, to leave in writing buto such as should come after, that Fishe was digged out of the whole ground in that Countrie, which in dede comming out of the deepe Sea thether, and there being killed by fuch as babbed for them, was drawne dead out of the foresaide boles.

From

From thence is the coast of the Sardones, and the lyttle hankes of Thelis and Thicis, which are verie norsome when they rife with any race of water: and Ruscinum. a Towne of the Romanes, and the Willage Eliberris, which sometime was a great Cittie, and nowe is but a sender Monument of great wealth. Then betweene the Fores lander of Pyrene, is the Dauen of Venus in a Bape of falt-* It may be cal- water, and a place called * Ceruaria, which is the ende of led Herts-walke, Gallin.

Of Spaine.

The sixt Chapter.

He Mountaine Pyrene, first runneth from hence into the Britishe Dccean: and then turning with a front into the mayne Land, breaketh into Spaine, and Chuttina out the lesser part of it on the right hand,

Atretcheth out a long in one whole ridge, butyll such tyme as having passed a long race through all the Countrie, it come to those works that are butting oppon the Wieff. Spaine it felfe (fauing where it boundeth oppon Fraunce,) is environed round about with the Sea. Where it cleas ueth unto Fraunce, there is it narrowell, then widening it felfe by little and little into our Sea and the Dccean, and wering larger and larger, it runneth into the West, and there becommeth broadelt. It is to plenteous and fruitfult of Men, Police, Iron, Leade, Blatte, Silver and Golve, that if in any place it be fruitlesse and bulike it selfe, for want of water, vet it beareth Flare and * Spart . It is distinguished by thee names, one part is called Tarraco, nensis, an other Boetica, and the thirde Lusitania, * Tare * Nauar, Aragon raconensis, butting with the one headde thereof against Fraunce, and with the other boon Boctica and Lusitania, thausteth out his sides Southward to our midland Sea,

* A shrub lyke Broome, wherof they make Cables.

and Biskay.

The scituation of the world.

and Porthward to the Brietish Decean. The River * A. * Guadiana. nas parteth Boctica from Lusicania, and therfore * Boctica * The kingdom loketh into both the Seas, that is to lave, Wickward into of Granado. the Athlantish Decean, and Southward into our midland Sea. * Lulicania lyeth onelie against the Decean, that is * Portingale, to wit, with his live into the Porth, and with his front in Gallicia, and can to the Wicft.

Df vpland Citties, in Tarraconensis, the samousess in colde time were * Pallance, and Numance: and nowe the * Palenze. samousest is * Casauragusta: in Lusitania, Emerita: and * Saragossa. in Boetica, Astigie * Ispalis, and Corduba. But if ye goe * Simill. along the Sea coast, next beyond Ceruaria is a Rocke which thrusteth Mount Pyrene into the deve. Then followeth the river Thicis onto Rhoda, and Clodian to Em puries: beyond which, is Inpiters Mount: the West part whereof, (by reason of the stones that rise with a little vistaunce one about an other like greeces) they call Hannis Hanniballes balles Stavers. Stayers.

From thence to * Tarracon, are the little Townes, of * Terragon. Blanda, Illuro, Betullo, * Barchino, Subur, and Tholobie: * Barfilone. and the little brokes of Betulo next to Inpiters Mount, and Rubricate, somewhat bigger at the those, betweene Sue bur and Tholobic. The Cittle Tarraco, is the wealthiest of all that stand oppor these coastes. Aboue it runneth a meane River called Tulcis, and beneath it runneth the "iber or Ebro. areat river * Iberus. From thence the Sea windeth it felfe into the Land, and entering at the first with great force, is anon after devided into two Bayes, with a Foreland called Ferrar. The first Bay is named Sucron, which is the greater of both, and recepueth the Sea at a verie large mouth. wering Ayll narrower the further it goeth . It res cevueth Serabis and Duria, and Sucron, rivers of no great bignelle. It embraceth other Citties, but the best knowne are Valentia, and that famous Notune of Saguntum, renowned both for faithfulnesse, and for the miseries it enbured. The other Bay following called Illice, hath Alone and Lucence, and Illice whereof it taketh the name.

Parc

From thence is the coast of the Sardones, and the luttle himkes of Thelis and Thicis, which are verie norsome when they rife with any race of water: and Ruscinum, a Towne of the Romanes, and the Willage Eliberris, which sometime was a areat Cittic, and nowe is but a slender Monument of areat wealth. Then betweene the Forelander of Pyrene, is the Dauen of Venus in a Bave of falt-* It may be cal- water, and a place called * Ceruaria, which is the ende of led Herts-walke. Gallin.

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Aretcheth out a long in one tohole rioge, untill such tyme as bauing passed a long race through all the Countrie, it come to those shores that are butting oppon the West. Spaine it selfe (saving where it boundeth oppon Fraunce,) is environed round about with the Sea. Where it cleas ueth bnto Fraunce, there is it narrowelf, then widening it felfe by little and little into our Sea and the Dccean, and wering larger and larger, it runneth into the Wieff, and there becommeth broadest. It is so plenteous and fruitfult of Men, Horles, Fron, Leade, Braffe, Silver and Golde, that if in any place it be fruitlesse and bulike it selfe for want of water, yet it beareth Flare and * Spart . It is Broome, wherof diffinguished by thee names, one part is called Tarraco. nensis, another Boetica, and the thirde Lusitania, * Tare * Nauar, Aragon raconensis, butting with the one headde thereof against Fraunce, and with the other boon Boetica and Lusitania, thausteth out his sides Southward to our midland Sea,

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Pare

li,i,

fraunce one about an other like greeces) they call Hannis Hanniballes Stayers.

Barbence, from those things that are spoken of already, unto the Warches of * Boetica, there is nothing worth the

witting, ercept it be * Carchage, which Hafdruball Caps

taine of the Carthaginenles bullded . On those coaffes are

vale Townes, which are not worth the naming, but for

orders fake: as Virgie, in the Bape called Virgie Bape:

and without it Abdera, Suell, Hexie, Menoba, * Malaca. Salduba, Lacippo, and Berbefull. Afterward followeth the

Abyla & Calpe ow in manner tonne the Mozes of Europe

& Affricke together as we laid at the beginning. They are

called the Willers of Hercules, and both of them (but Calpe more, and in manner wholie) beare foreward into the Sea.

The same being wonderfull hollowe on that part that is

toward the Sunne setting, openeth almost his midde side.

where into there thutteth a Way, which is almost altone,

* The kingdome of Granado.

* Cartagene.

* Malliqua.

* The Sucielts * opening of the narrow Sea, where the two Mountains, of Smill, or the Streightes of Marocke.

ther passageable as farre as it goeth, and beyond it is a Caue. In that Bay Carteia in times palt (as some thinke) called Tarcellus, and Mellaria enuironed with the Sea, a Mowne which the Phenicians patting out of Affricke, inhabite, (the vlace where I was borne) together with the The place where Townes of Bello and Belippo, occupie the rest of the coast on that narrow Sea, buto * lunos Bount. This rifing inshis worke was to the West, into the Dccean with a bowing rioge, and faborne. A and "Saint Vincents cing the Forelands of Ampelulia which we told you to be head. in Affricke, is the ende of Europe toward our Seas.

The Iles of the mid-land Sea.

The seventh Chapter.

A Cales.



He lle * Gades, which meeteth men when they palle out at the Streightes, putteth me in remembrance, thefely to speake of the rest of the Fles in our mid-land Sea, before I proceed to treate of the coast of the Dccean.

The scituation of the world.

Decean, and the bitermost circuite of the maine Lands, as A promised at the beginning.

There are but few in Maotis, (for it fameth most hand fome to beginne there) and yet all of them are not inhabis ted, for they yeld not fufficient fullenaunce. Werebpon it comes to valle, that the inhabiters of them, drie the flethe of areat Fishes in the Sunne, and braving it into fine power der, vic it in flede of meale. There are also but fi we in Poncus. Leuke, a verie little Aland, scituate against the Leuce or Achilmouth of Borifthenes, is sy named achilles, because I, lea. chilles lyeth buried there . Pot farre thence is Aria, which Aria. being confecrated to Mars, did (as is reported in Fables,) breede Birdes that cast forth frathers as it had beene Dartes, and therewith made great flaughter of such as arrived on that coast. There are fir at the mouthes of Ister, of which Peuce is the best knowne, and the Peuce. areatest.

Thynnias facing the boaders of the Mariandynes, hath Thynnias. a Cittie, which (because the Bithynians builded it) is called Bithynis . Against the Bosphor of Thrace lye two. The Cyanies or Inttle Nes, distaunt a small space asunder, sometime beles Symplegades. ued and reported to have runne together, called Cyanics and Symplegades. In Propentis, onelie Proconclus is Proconclus. inhabited. Alithout Hellespont, the notablest (of such as lye bpon the coast of Alia) are Tenedos, ouer against the Tenedos. Foreland of Sigrum, and such as are scituate against the Foreland of Taurus, whereof I will speake in order as they fand, which were called Macarous Ales, eyther be, Macarons Iles. cause they have a happic arze and soyle, or else because one Macar and his Nicegerentes, helde them brock they? Dominion.

Upon the coast of Troad is Lesbos, and in it some tyme Lesbos. were fiue Townes, Antiffa, Pyrrha, Ereffos, Ciraua, and Mitylene. Upon Ionia, lpe Chios, and Samos: upon Cas Chios & Samos. ria, Cos: won Lycia, Rhodes: and in ethe of thele fles, Cos. Rhodes. is a Cittie of the fame name. In Rhodes where erc-while thie : Lindus, Camirus, and Ialysus. The Chelidonics

The.

The Ales that lye against the head of Taurus, being come

bersome to savle buto, are named Chalidonies. In the areatest Baie that Asia receivethalmost about the middes

thereof lyeth Cyprus: Which Aretching it selfe from the

Walt into the West, shoteth with a streight rioge between

Cilicia and Syria, and is verie areat, as which sometime.

confeined nine Linadomes. And at this day it beareth cers

taine Citties, whereof the notablest are Salamis, and Pas

Cyprus.

He Arados.

Canopa.

Pharas.

Cutéletos. Meniux and Cercinna. Tarichie and Aegates.

phos, and Palæpaphos, where the folke of that Countrie holde opinion, that Venus let first fate a lande out of the Bea . There is a lyttle Ile in Phenicia, called Arados, conneced all in one Towne as much as is of it, but plentis. fullic peopled, because it is lawfull for men to dwell, even under other mens rufes. Canope also is a lyttle one at the mouth of Nile called Canopicke . Menelaus Ship maister, Canopus, dying there by chaunce, gave that name to the Ile, and the Ile gave name to the mouth of Nile, Pharos is nowe toyned with a bridge to Alexandria, but in olde time (as is reported in Homers worke) it was diffeuered a whole dayes fayling from that coaft. And if it were so in dede, it mave well be conjectured, that Nile hath beine the cause of so areat alteration: who beinging mudde continuallie downe his channell (and that cheffie when he floweth) and beating it to the Moze, encrealeth the Landes, and enlargeth the plat of them, by growing fores ward into the nert Mallowes. In Affricke, against the greater Syrt, is Cuteletos: as mainst the Fozelandes of the lesser Svit, are Meniux, and

Cercinna: against the Baye of Carthage, the Tarichie, and the Acgates), renowmed with the Shipwacke of the Ros manes. Dany mo are scituate against the coaste of Europe.

Thasos, Imbros, In the Acgean Sea, mere to Theace, are Thasos, Im-Samothrace, bros, Samothrace, Scandille, Polyegos, Scyathos, Halones Scandill, Polye- fos and Lemnos, where the women in olde time are regos, Seyathos, ported to have murthered all the men, and to have helde Molenelos, Lemthe Realme alone. Lemnos lyeth over against the Mouns nos. faine The scituation of the world.

taine Athos: the Bay of Pagala, faceth Icyathos, and emp braceth Cicyneton. Eubou thrusteth out the Forelandes Eubor. of Geraitos . and Caphareum, into the South : and Cone um into the North. It no where beareth any breadth : and where it is narrowell, it is two miles over : but it is long, and lyeth against all Baotia, being dissenered from the shore thereof, with a verie narrowe arms of falt-water. which they call Europus, a fwift Sea , ebbing and flowing feuen times a dave, and as often eneric night, with so but measurable strong tides, that it disappointeth Ships which bave the winde full on their fayles.

There are a fewe Townes in it, as Hellima, Eretria, Pyrrha, Nesos, and Occhalia: but the wealthiest, are Cas rystos and Chalcis . In Actis, is Helene knowne, for the Helene. adultrie of Ducene Hellen, and Salamis better knowne, Salamine. for the destruction of the Persian Flete.

About Peloponelus, pet Will in the Aegean Sea, are Phiriula, and Phitius, and Aegina, scituate against the spoze of Epidaus Aegina, rus. Against Troiezen (among vnrenowned thinges) is Calauria, renowined otherwise with the death of Demosto Calauria. benes . In the Myrtoan Son, is Cythera fet against Ma-Cythera. lea, and Theganusa against Acritas . In the Ionish Sea, Theganusa. are Prote, Hyria, Cephalenia, Neritos, Same, Zacynthos, Theganula, Dulychium, and (which is not to be reckoned among the Cephalenia, Nebale lost) Ithaca, most chefelic renowmed with the name ritos, Same, Zaof Vlysses . In Epyre, are the Echinades, and the Stros cynthos, Dulyphades, in olde time called Plottes. Against the Bay of chium, & Ithaca. Ambrace, is Leucadie, and niere unto the Adriatish Sea, The Echinades Corcyra: and these lye against the Lands of the Greekes, and Strophades. Leucadie, and the Thracians.

But innermoze are Nelos, Oliaros, Aegina, Cathon, los, called Cortu. Thera, Hyaros, Hippuris, Donyla, Cianos, Chalcis, Icaria, The Sporades. Pinaria, Nisyros, Lebynthos, Calydne, and Afine, and all these (because they live scattering) are called Sporades. As The Cyclades. them follow Sicynus, Cythnos, Syphnos, Seriphos, Rhene, Paros, Scyros, Tenos, Myconos, Naxos, Delos, and Andros: which (because they stand round, as it were in a cycle to-

R.ig.

Corcyra, now

* Candye.

gether) are called Sclades. About them in the mid Sea, * Crete, (furnished sometime with an hundred Cittics) fendeth out into the Cast a Foreland called Samon, and into the Welft an other, called the Rammes-head. But that is greater then Cyprus, it were lyke it. The fause thereof is blazed abroade with many Fables: as the coinging of Europa, the Loues of Pasiphae and of Ariadne, the cruele nelle of Minoraure and his death, the workes of Bedalus, and his flight in the ayze, and mozcover, his arrivall and beath: but most of all, for that the inhabiters yet vo showe Iupiters Tombe, the Dombe of Iupiter with his name grauen therebppon, as an cuivent Monument of his buriall there.

Df the Citties therein, the best knowne are Gnosus, Gortyna, Lyctos, Lycastos, Holopixos, Phastos, Cydon, Manethufa, and Dicty noa . Among the Billes , the fame of Mount Ida excelleth, because it is saide that Inquer was: nourished there . By the same Bill are Asticle, Nauma, The Carpathian chos, Zephyre, Crife, Gaudos, and thie Mownes called all by the one name of Musagories, and Carpathus, whereof the Carpathian Sea taketh his name.

Sca.

Absoros, Celadusc, Absyrtis, Trucon, Isfa, Diomedia, Acftria, Afine, Pha-TOS.

Sicill.

The description of Sicill.

In the Adriatishe Sen, are Absoros, Celaduse, Absyr. tis, Isa, Trucon, Hydria, Electrides, blacke Corcyra, Tras Hydria, Electri- gurie, Diomedia, Acitria, Afine, and an other Pharos Ivina des, blacke Cor- to Brundusium as the other of to Alexandria. Sicili (by cyra, Tragurie, report) was sometime maincland, and soyned to the Countrie of Brutia, but afterward it was cut off by an arme of the Sicilian Sea . The same being narrowe and tharpe, runneth with interchaungeable course, one while into the Thuscane Sea, and an other while into the Ionish Sea, rough, cruell, and renowmed with the terrible names of. Scylla and Charybdis . Scylla is a Rocke, and Charybdis a Sea. both of them perillous, for fuch as paffe by them.

The Ne it felse being great, and shoting footh with thate headdes that fundate waves one from on other, mas keth the shape of the Greeke Letter called Delta . That which loketh toward Greece, is named Pachynus: that which

The scituation of the world. which loketh to Affricke ward, is called Lilybic: and that which enclineth to Italie, and is direct against Scylla, is cale led Pelorus of Pelorus a Shippe Paister, burico there by Hanniball. Hoz when Hanniball fledde out of his Countrie, as he was patting that wave into syria, because that to his fight a farre of, the thoses fæmed to ionne all in one as if there had beene no Sea to palle through, thinking him felfe to be betrayed by Pelorus, he killed him . The coaft that extendeth from thence to Pachinus, along the Ionish Bea, beareth these notable thinges: Messana, Taurominium, Catina, Megaris, Syracule, and among thele the won-

It is a Fountaine wherein are feine againe, such things The Fountaine as are cast into the River Alpheus, which (as we have Arcthusa. saide) linketh into the Sea-banke of Peloponesus. Withere bpon it is believed, that the faide River mingleth not himfelfe with the Sea, but finking downe, carrieth his Areams in a channell, under Sea and land hither, and here springeth by againe.

Derfull Arethula.

Betweene Pachynus and Lilybie, are Acragas, Heracle, and Therme . Befwene Lilybie and Pelorus, are Panor, mus and Hymera. Innermoze are the Leontines, Centus ripine, Hybla, and many others. Enna hath the cheefe Enna. fame, for the Temple of Ceres. Of Mountaines, the most renowmed is Eryx. for the Temple of Venus builded by Eigx. Aenwas, and Aerna, which in olde time nourished the Cys Aerna. clopes, and now burneth with continuall fire.

Df the Rivers, Hymera is worthy to be spoken of, be, A straunge runcause that ryling in the verie harte of the Countrie, it runs ning of a neth two contrarie wayes, and cutting it into two halfes, arcame. falleth with the one mouth into the Lybish Sea, & with the other into the Thuscane Sea. About Sicill, in the narrowe * This is suppo-Sea of Sicill, is the Bland * Acce, where Calypso is re fed to have been posted to haue dwelled. Toward Affricke are Gaulos, called Ogygia, * Melita, and Colura: and toward Italie, Galata, and those and Calypsus. senen which by common name and reputation, are called.

Acolus

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Vulcanes Iles. Euonymos.

Corfica, called

allo Cyrnos.

Acolus Iles, or Acolus Ales, that is to wit, * Oftcodes, Lipara, Didyme, Phanicula, Ericula, Hiera, and Strongyle, which burne * It is also called with continuall fire like Aetna. But Pithecusa, Leucos thea, Venaria, Sinonia, Caprec, Prochyta, Pontia, Pandataria, phytonia, and palmaria, lye against the side of lealie, on this fide the mouth of Tyber . Beyond are certappe little once, called Dianium, Iginium, Carbania, Vrgo, Ilua, and Capraria . Then are there two great ones, beuided with the Herruscan Sea: of which Corsica, nærer to the Choze, being long and Center betwene the Coes, is inhabited by barbarous people, fauing where the Romane Mownes, Aleria, and Marian are.

Sardinia.

Sardinia, butting bpon the Sea of Affricke, fauing that it is narrower Westward than Baltward, is alike fquare on all sides, and enerie where somewhat larger, than Cor. fica where it is largelt. It is fruitfull, and of better fople then ange: for as it is fruitfull, fo is it almost pestilent. In it the auncientest people, are the Ilians, and the auncientest Citties are Calaris and Sulchie.

The Stechades.

The Iles called Balcares now called Mallorca and Minorca,

Ebusus, now cal led Euiza.

Colubraria, or dera.

But on the coast of Fraunce, there are none worthy to be treated of, saue onelie the Stechades, tohich are spread from the conft of Ligurie, onto Massilia. The Balcards in Spaine, scituate against the coast of Tarraconensis, are not farre distant one from an other: and of their bianesse they take their acreable names of Majorica and Minorica. In Minorica, are the Castles of lamno and Mago: and in Mas iorica are the Romane Townes, Palma and Polentia. The Are Ebulus, being scituate directlie over against the Foreland of Ferrara, which is in the Bay of Sucron, hath a Cittie of the same name, onelie barreine of Coone, but of other thinges plentifull, and to clere from all norfome creatures, that it luffereth not formuch as those that of wild thimes are made tame, to brede and encreale, neither can abive them to be brought in.

Df a contrarie nature is Colubraria, wherof it commeth Adderland, now to my minde to write. For although it swarme with mas ny kindes of hurtfull Serpents, and be therefoze brinhabitable.

The scituation of the world. 65

bitable: yet notwithstanding when men arrive there, if they bying of the earth of Ebusus with them, as many as are within the precina, that is Arowed about with that earth, are lafe without perill, and the Serpentes (which o. therwise would adventure to meete them and assault them) thunning the light of the bulk (or rather some other secrets power thereof) flie farre of for feare.

The thyrd Booke of that woorthy Cosmographer,

Pomponius Mela, concer-ning the scituation of the world.

The vetermost shores of Spaine.

The first Chapter.



The description mid-land Sea is already spor and the opinions ken of, and the gles that it com of the ebbing teineth are spoken of also. Dow and flowing remaineth that circuite which (as we have saide at the begin-ning) is environed with the remaineth that circuite which thereof. great Decean, that bumealurable Sea, which raging with

great tydes (for they so terme the mounges thereof) one while floweth into the fældes, and an other while leaving them a great way bare, flieth backe, from one to an other successinelie, and not turning by enterchaungeable course,

Thescituation of the world.

eft into one and eft into an other . But when he hath powied himselfe whole together, out of the middes into all thoses, as well of Nandes as of maine landes, though they be contrarie one against other, he gathereth from them as game into the middes, and retireth into himselfe, rushing forth alwaies with such violence, that he driveth backe hudge Arcames, and eyther taketh the Bealts of the Land binwares, or else leaueth the Beatts of the Sea waterlesse. Peither is it yet certainlie knowne, whether the world cause it with his panting, and ottereth out on all sides as bout him the water that he had drawne in with his breath, for (as it sæmeth to the learned sort) the world with a ly uing wight : 03 whether there be some hollowe Caues in the ground, for the ebbing Seas to retire into, and to lyft themselves out againe when they are to full: 02 whether the Mone be the cause of so great fleetings . This is certaine, that according to the ryfing and going downe of the Pone, the course of the Decean varieth, and keepeth not one ordinarie tune, but as the mounteth or falleth, to we verceive it to no and come.

Withen men are come out hither, and pursue those parts that are on the right hand, the Achlantish Decean, and the coast of the front of * Boetica , recepueth them, which lyeth: in manner freight unto the River Anas, fauing that once or twice it withornweth a lyttle into it selfe. The Turs dules and Battules inhabite it .. In the hithermost Bay, is a Pauen which they call GadedPauen, and a Aloo which they call, * Oleaftre. Then on the Moze, is the Castle of Ebor, and farre from the those to the Romane Towne Alla, and without the Baye, is the Temple and Altar of Juno. In the veric Sea is the Tombe of Geryon, let rae ther oppon a Rocke, then in an Ile. The River Boxis The river Box- comming out of the Countrie of Tarracon, runneth a long while almost through the middle of this Countrie, in one channell as he sprang by at his head. But afterward has tung made a great Lake, not farre from the Sea, he rylethbouble, as it were out of one spring, and issueth out as great

*Granate. Guadiana.

* Of wylde Olytfes.

ris, now called Guadalquebir. The scituation of the world. 67

in either of them, as he came in fingle in his owne. Then boweth there an other Baye inward unto the ende of the Share, bpon the which Baye stands the little Adwics of

Olitingie and Onoba.

Beyond the River Anas, * Lusicunia (on that side where . Portingale. it loketh into the Athlantishe Decean) steppeth out at the first with a great bulke into the deepe, and afterward shainking backe againe, retireth further inward than Poetica. Where it beareth foreward, it recepueth the Sea twife into it, and so is devided into the Forelands. That which is next the River Anas, (because it passeth fourth from a broad bale, and by little and little groweth into a narrowe point) is called * Cuncus Ager. The second, they call Holy Head: * Wedge-feeld, and the third, Great Head. In the Wicoge, are Mucylis, Bals or Wedge-land. fa, and Ossobona: In Holie Head, are Lacobriga, and Hanniballes Bauen: and on the Great Head, is Ebora . 1Bes twene these the Beads, are the Bayes: in the hithermost a two wherof is Salacia, e in the other is the City *Vlifippo, and * Lisbone. the mouth of the River Tagus, which ingendreth Bold and precious Stones . From these Forelandes to that parte which retired backe, is opened a great winding gap, where in be the olde Turdules, and their Townes: and the Riuers, Monda and Durius, of which, Monda runneth out almost through the middest of the side of the last mentioned Fozeland: and Durius sweepeth by the verie rote of it. That Front for a while hath a direct shore, which after ward making a little winding, shoteth fourh anon againe, and then theinking in once or twife, procedeth right forth with a direct banke unto the Fozeland which we call *Cels . Now called the ticke. All this Coast is inhabited by the Celes, from the Landes end. River Durius, to the bought of Gronium, & through their borders runne the Rivers Auo, Celandus, Nebis, Minius, and (which beareth the name of forgetfuluesse) Limia. The bought it selse imbracing the Cittie Lambriaca, recepueth the Rivers of Ierna and Via . The foremost part of the bought, is inhabited by the Presamarkes, through whose Country, the Rivers Tamaris and Sars, having their heads

not farre one from an other, do runne into the Sea, Tamas ris, at the Hauen of Arcabric, and Sars, at a Cowze renows

med with the name of Augustus.

The rest of the Countrie beyond, is inhabited by the Tamarikes, and Nerians, who be the last on that coast . for his ther to the Mozes lye full boon the Wielt: and from thence. footh, the Land turneth with full five to the Porth, from the Celtike Fozeland, to the Fozeland of Scienia. From this Celtike foreland, buto the * Cantabers, the Coaff is al. most right out, saving that there be a few small Bayes and little Forelandes. On that coalf, are first the Areabers, and Ianasum, Celtike Pations, and nert them the Asturians. In Artabria, a Bay with a narrowe mouth, receyving the Sea into a large rome, bendeth about by the Cittie Adro. bike, and the mouthes of fowze Rivers: whereof two be but finallie regarded even of the dwellers by: and by the other two, the Rivers Mearus and Narius run into Libun, ca . On the those of the Alturians, fandeth the Towne of Næga; and in a certaine Pelle there are the Altars. which they call Schians, which are ennobled with the name of Augustus, whereby they ennoble these Lands also, which were unnoble afore.

Penertheleste, from the Kiner which is called Salia, the coast beginneth to deale backe by little and little, and more and more to streighten the wideness of Spaine, which yet notwithstanding is wide still, gathering the Landes into so narrowe a roome, that betweene the two Seas where Spaine butteth uppon Fraunce, Spaine is narrower by the one halfe, than where it reacheth into the Wiest. That Coast is helde by the Cantabers and Vardules. Among the Cantabers are divers people and Kiners, howbeit, whose names can not be uttered by the mouth of us Romanes.

Through those Countries, comes downe the Kiners, Salenos, and Saurium: and through certaine people, called the Autrigones, and Origeniones, commeth downe the Kiener Nesua. The Kiner Deux runneth by Tricium, Tobos.

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licum, and beyond that, Magrada passeth by Intrissa, and sason. The Vardules being one entyze Pation, extend from bence to the head of Pount Pyren, and so close by the Countrie of Spaine.

The vttermost coasts of Gallia.

The second Chapter.

Ow followeth the other side of Gallia, Swhole Coast thouing somewhat forewards ninto the depe, and anon Aepping forth, well-neere as much into the open Sea, as Spaine had retired backe, beeffeth the Lands of Cantabric, and winding about with a great circuite, turneth his fide unto the West. Then turning againe to & Roath, it spreadeth out with a long and Areight coast, buto the bankes of the Rhyne. It is a Land verie fruitfull, chefelie of graffe and come, & pleasant to behold for great Forrests. What soener kind of feede can away with ne cold, the countrie yeldeth it not everie where, neither is there any great ftoze of hurtfull Bealts. The people themselues are proud, superstitious, and sometime also they have beene outragious: infomuch that they have believed, that the Sacrificing of men, was the best and acceptablest thing to the Boddes. There remaine yet flift some remnants of their foreworne crueltie: insomuch, that although they abstaine from otter hearing of men, yet not with Kanving, they being them to the Altars, and take of their bloo. Peuerthelater, they have their kinds of eloquence, and teachers of wifedome, whome they call Druides. These professe themselves to know the greatnelle and falhion of the world, the mounges of the Beauen, and of the Starres, and the will of the Goddes. They teach many things, to the men of cheefe Pobilitie in L.iv.

"Biscay.

Dne of the thinges which they teach, is escaped into common knowledge: namelie, that mennes foules are everla-King, and line an other life after they be departed out of their bodies: and that is to the intent, that men thould be the better for the warres. And therefore when they burned or buried their dead, they fent with them an account of their affaires, agreeable to their state asozetime when they were alive, yea, and also a demaund of the debtes, which they owed or had owing buto them: yea, and there were some which did willinglie cast themselves into the syzes. where their frændes coales were burnt, as folke that loked to live together with them.

" Geround. * Seane. * French men. * The people of the Lowe Coun Holland , Zealand, Flaun. sters,&c.

The Countrie which they inhabite, beareth wholie the name of Gallia Comata. Of Pations, are all comprehended under thee chefe names, and are limitted by great Rivers. For from Bount Pyren , to the River * Garumna , is Aquitanc, from thence to * Sequana, Dwell the * Celtes: and from thence to the Rheine, inhabite the * Belgians. Df the Aquitanes, the most renowmed are the Auscianes: of the tries, as Braband, Celces, the Heduanes: and of the Belgians, the Treuires, The wealthiest Citties, are among the Trevires, Augusta: among the Heduanes, Augustodunum : and the Auscians, among Elusaberris . The River of Geround, falling out of apount Pyren, runneth a long while thallowe, and fearce fayleable, fauing when he swelleth, by reason of winters rayne, 02 of the melting of the knowe. But where he is once increased by meeting with the comminges in of the flowing Dccean, and carrieth both his owne waters, and the Dcceans also. in their going backe againe: he becommeth somewhat fulfer, and the further be goeth, still the wider. At length, being like a great arme of the Sea, he not onelie beareth great Shippes, but also swelling after the manner of the juging Sea, he tolleth the Sailers, and that pery cruellie, if

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the winde and the tide be one against an other. In this Sea is an Jland called Antros, the which the Inhabitants there of vo thinke to hang lofe, and to be lift up with the ryling of the water, because that when it sæmeth high, it oners diepeth the water, and when the waves are up to their full, they not onelie inviron it as afoze, but also overpere it: and the thinges which at other times would not be fiene for the bankes and hilles, do then lye open to fight, as from a biaber place.

From the going out of Geround, beginneth the five of the Land that Moteth into the Sea, and lyeth right over as gainst the coast of Cantabria. The midde partes thereof are inhabited by fundzie fortes of people, bending downer ward from the Santons , onto the Olilmians . For from thence againe, the front of the shores faceth the Borth as gaine, and so holveth on to the * Morines, which are the vt. * The people of fermost people of Fraunce. And the Morines have not any Arroys and Pithing that is better knowne, then the Hauen that is called cardie. * Gessoriacum.

The Rhone falling boisme from the Alpes, makety two the scalled hakes within a lettle of his head, namelle, * Venet, and lower Lake and * Acronic, from thence running a long time whole againe, Cellar, and in one channel, he is dispearled asunder againe within to is called Poa lyttle of the Sea, Howbeit yet River lyke Ayll on the den-lea, and the left hand, even butyll he runne out into the Sea.

But on the right hand, at the fyzit he is narrowe, and tyke himselse: but afterward, his bankes give wave, so as be becommeth not a River, but a great Lake, and having fylled the fældes, is called ficuo, and imbracing an Je land of the same name, he becommeth narrower againe, and falleth lyke a River as gaine into the Sea.

Lake of Con-

Of Germanie.

The third Chapter.

MRom hencefoorth to the Alpes, Germanie is bounded on the Well, with the Rhync, on If the South, with the Alpes themselves, on the Call, with the borders of the Pations d of Sarmatia, and on the Boath, with the De cean Sea. The Inhabitants are buge of bos by, and hautie of minde, and according to the fauadgenetle that is bredde in them, do inure both of them, as well their mindes to battell, as their bodies to the cultome of paines taking. In the greatest color that is, they goe naked, tyll they growe to mans estate, and childe-had is verie long as mong them . The men accloathed in Mandilions, 02 in barkes of Tres: and be the winter never so tharpe, they not anelie can endure to fwimme, but also have a delight in it. They be at warre with their next boderers, and they picke quarrelles to them of pleasure, and not of desire to raigne, 02 to inlarge the thinges which they possesse, (for they do not greatlie manure the grounds which they baue) but to make Countries about them walte. Force is their Lawe, infomuch that they be not alhamed even of robberie and murther: onely they be good to Straungers, & mercifult to suppliaunts. They be so hard and carelesse of their fare. that they fiede even boon rawe fleshe, either new killed, 02 fostened by kneading it with their handes and feete, in the fkinnes of the Cattell and wilde Beaftes themselves, after it is stiffe for colde.

The Land is troublesome with the multitudes of Ris tiers, combersome with the multitude of Mountaines, and for a great parte butrauelable for Woodes, Fennes, and Parithes. Of Fennes and Parithes, the greatest are Succia, Melia, and Melliagum . De Moddes, the greatest is

* Hera

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* Hercynia . There are some other also that beare name, * Hens-wald. but as Hercynia is the greatest, for it is thee score bayes tourney oner, so is it also the best knowne. The highest of the Mountaines, are Taurus and Rhetico, sauing those which it is fcarcelie possible for the tongue of a Romane to btter.

The notablest Rivers, of them that runne footh into or . Danow or ther Pations, are * Danubius, and * Rhodanus: of them Tonware. that runne into the Rhyne, Mænus, and Lupia: of them " Rhone. that fall into the Dccean, * Amifius, * Vifurgis, and Albis. * Emfe. Uppon the River Albis, is the great gulfe called Codanus, full of Jlandes, both great and finall. The tharpe Sea, which is recepted into the bosome of those shores, both no where beare any great breadth, nor any likenelle of a Sea, but is thed out wanderinglie and dispearseolie, after the likenesse of Riners, by waters that runne into it, and oftentimes runne cleane through it. Wihere it beateth bpon the shores, it is hemmed in with the bankes of glands not farre distant asunder, so as it is everie where almost of a lyke fcantling, narrowe, and resembling an arme of the Sea, bowing and bending from place to place with a long brew . In it are the Cimbrians, and Theutons, and beyond " Some thinke them the * Hermions, which are the ottermost people of these to be the Germanie.

Pomeranes, and some to be Prutenes.

Of Sarmatia.

The fourth Chapter.

Armatia being broader innermore, then at the Seas lide, is decided from the former Coutries, by the river Vifula, from whence it extendeth backe to the river * Iller. The * Danowe. people in their behautour and Armour, re-

femble much the Parthians. But as their Countrie is of Charper agge, to be they of fiercer disposition. They abide not

not in Citties, no noz in any certaine dwelling places: but as valturage provoketh them, or as the enimie fleing or pursuing, giveth them cause, so do they ever convey their awdes and Cattell with them, dwelling alwayes in Tents loke warriers, fræ & unbzidled, and so unmeasurablie fierce and cruell, that even their women goe to battell with the men, & to the intent they may be the fifter for the purpole, as some as they be borne, their right pappes are feared, that the hand which is to be put footh to feruice, maye be the more at libertie to firike, and their breaft become the more manlike. To bend a bowe, to hunt, and to ride, are the talks of Maidens. To encounter the enimie, is the wages of women arowen: infomuch, that not to have fricken an enie mie, is counted a beinous crime, and for their punishment, they be eniouned to live Waidens Kill.

Of Scithia.

The fift Chapter.

Rom thence foorth, the Sea coastes of A sia, saving where the snowe lyeth continue Mallie, and where the colde is intollerable, are inhabited by the Pations of Scienia, called almost all by one name, universallie Sages.

peace,

The first byon the Dea coast of Asia, be the Hyperboreans, furthest Posth beyond the Riphocan mountaines, bnder the verie Porth-vole : in which Countrie the Sunne doth not rife and fet daylie, as it doth with be: but it ryfeth in the Lenton equinoctiall, and fetteth not as gaine, tyll the Paruell equinociall, by reason whereof, it is daye by the space of fire whole monether together, and like. wife night, by the space of other sire monethes: The Land is narrowe, open to the Sunne, & fruitfull: the Inhabiters are most opzight dealers, and line both longer, & moze hape pilie than other men . Hor they enloying alwaies featfull The scituation of the world.

peace, can no skill of warre, not of quarelling, but do buffe themselues about matters of Religion, specially cocerning Apollo, the first fruites whereof, they be reported to have fent to Delos, at the first by certaine Wirgins of theirs, and afterward by their neighbour Pations, delivering them from one to an other, Ayll further & further, which cultome they kept long time, untill at length it was restrained, through default of those Pations. Their dwelling is in Woods and Forrells: and when fuffigance, or rather wear rines of life commeth boan them, then occking themselues

with garlands, they theowe themselves cheerfully headlong into the Seastrom a certaine rocke, which buto them is the bonourablest buriall that can be.

.The Caspian Sea breaketh into the maine Land, at the first with a narrowe and long gutte, like a river, and when it is flowne in after that manner, in a Areight channell, it Headeth abzoade into the Wayes: namelie, into the Hire canian directlie against the mouth, into the Scichian on the left hand, and on the right hand into that which peculiars lie, and by the name of the tohole, is called the Caspian Baye. It is altogether rough, cruell, harborlelle, open on all fides to winde and weather, and more replenished with noylome Bealtes, then other Seas are, and therefoze lells nauiaable.

At the right hand as we enter in, the Scichians fyz named *Nomades, pollelle the Sea thoses. Whithin it to the Caspie * Grazyers. an Bay, are the Caspians, & the Amazons, other wife called Sauromats. At the Hircania Bay, be the Abancs, Mosks, and Hircanians . At the Scithian Bay, be the Amards, & Peliks, and at the enteraunce it felfe, the Derbiks. Pany Rivers, both great and small, do run into that coast: but the famous left is Araxes, which springing out of the live of Bout Tau, rus, commeth downe from the Thunder-hilles in one chaufell, and illusth out into the Caspian in two. So long as he cutteth through the fælos of Armenia, he glideth calme and Ayll, so as although ye loke never so willie oppon him, ge cannot discerne which way becunneth.

But

from thence into the foresaide Bay.

Cyrus & Cambiles, springing out of the fort of the next bil. which is called Coraxus, run two fundzie waies, & palling on a areat while through Iberia and Hyrcania, in channels farre viltaunt, afterward being recepued into one Lake. not farre from the Sea, they runne out into the Hyrcanian Bay, both at one mouth. Iaxarces and Oxos palle into the Scichian Bay, out of the Countries of the Sogdianes, from the Defartes of Scithia: Iaxartes being great from his berie spring, and Oxos becomming greater by the falling of other Rivers into him, who keeping his course a whole from the Call into the Well, turneth alive first among the Dahanes, and taking his course into the Porth, openeth his mouth betweene the Amards, and Pelikes . The Forretts: of Hyrcanic bring forth other ouglie beattes, but specialisthe Tiger, a cruell kinde of wilde beaft, and fo fwift, that they be wont even with ease to overtake a hopse man, that is gone away byon the spurre, and that not once or twife, but divers times. after they have gone backe agains to the place they came out from. The cause hereof is, that when the horse men having caught up a subelpe of theirs, makes halte to carrie it away, and to eschewe the furie of them, when they come niere, both of pollicie laye downe one of many that he had taken away: the damme catching by the whelpe that was call downe, carried it home to her kennel,

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and comming backe againe both the lyke oftentimes, untyl the robber have escaped by flight into places of moze refort. then the Tygers dare adventure into. What was beyond the Caspian Bay, was a long time boubtfull, namelie, whe ther the foresaide Dccean, or whether some Land income bred withent cold, having neyther bound nor end, were call out beyond it. But belides, Homer, and the naturall Phis losowhers. who have affirmed the whole world to be bee cleened with the Sea: Cornelius Nepos, though later in time. pet certainer of credite, repozteth the fame. And to witness thereof , be leiteth Quineus Mecellus the Swift , veclaring that he made such a report as this: namelie, that when he had the governemet of the Galliaze as Proconful there, the king of the Swemians fent him certaine Indians for a prefent: and that when he alked by what means they came into those Countries, he bnoerstoo that they were brought as way by force of tempest from the sea coast of India, and that having passed over the space that is betwirt that & Sweue, land, at length they arrived boon the coalt of Germanic. Poly therefore remaineth the maine Sea: but the restous of that five is frozen with continual frost, and therefore is bnínbabiten.

The Ilandes of Spaine, and of the North-partes.

The fixt Chapter.

Gainst the sayde Coastes which I have glaunced at from the angle of Boctica hither? to, there lye many varenowines, which a also namelesse ales. But of those which a

very Streightes, and being cutte off from the berie firms Land by a narrowe space, and as it were but by a River,

99.iy. carieth

carrieth almost a viren shoze, where it is neerest the maine Land. Where it faceth the Decean, there volting out with two heads into the depe, it Mainketh in his mid-those, in one of the which it beareth a wealthie Cittie of the same name, and in the other a Temple of the Egiptian Hercules, noble for the builders, for the Religion, for the Antiquitie, and for the ritches thereof. The builders thereof were the Tyrians: the holinelle of it, groweth of the bones of him that lyes buried there: as for the yeares, what a number is there of them: The beginning of them, comes from the times of Troy: and continuaunce of time, hath nourithed the wealth.

Erythia.

Against Lusicania, is Erychia, where we reade that Geryon dwelt: and other Ales without peculiar names, fo fruitfull of foyle, that when Coone is once fowen, the fade that theadeth as they fell the harnest, springeth by agains from time to time, and yeldeth at the leaft, feuen croppes one after an other , and sometimes mo . On the Celtishe coast are some, which (because they abound with Leade and Minne) are called all by one name, Casiterides.

The Tynne Mynes.

> Sona, being scituate in the Britishe Bea, against the course trie of the Ofilmydes, is renowmed with the Dacle of the God of the Galles, whose Mowes in number nine, are hallowed to continuall Mirginitie. They call them Gallie cens, and are of opinion, that through the Angular wildome where with they are endued, they rayle the leas and winds with their charmes, and transforme themselves into what Bealtes they will, and heale such viscales as to others are incurable, and knowe thinges to come, and prophetie of them, but not buto any other, then such as sayle thither for the nonce, and come of let purpole to demaund and counsell of them.

> EAlhat manner of thing Brictaine is, and what manner of folke it breedeth, we thall thoutlie be able to make more tried report. For beholde, our most puissaunt Prince is now disclosing of it, which bath so long beene thutte by, and as a conquerour, not onelie of bulubbued, but also of bue knowns

knowne Pations before his time, his bringing bome the certeintie of his owne exploytes, to be veclared and publithed in Briumph, in lyke fort as he endeuozed to come to

them by Wattell.

Howbeit, as we have hitherto beard of it, shoting be. The description tweene the Posth and the West, it faceth the mouth of of Brittaine, as it Rhyne, with a great Angle, and then withdrawing his thos was knowne in ring sides, butteth with the one of them byon Fraunce, and the tyme of Mewith the other vpon Germanie. Afterwardes being puls la, the Author of led backe, with a continuall banke of a direct space, it spar, this worke. peneth it felfe againe into divers Angles, and is thee coanered verie like Sicilie, plaine, great, and fruitfull: how beit, of such thinges as are rather for the swoe of Cattell, than for the luftenaunce of men . It beareth Wloddes, Forretts, and verie great Rivers, which ebbe and flowe afe ter the manner of the Dea, whereof some breede Pearles, and precious Stones.

It beareth Pations, and kinges of Pations, but they are all uncivill, and the further they be from the mayns Land, so much the moze buacquainted with the wealth of other Pations: onely ritch of Cattel and Land: and (whee ther it be for to beautifie themselves; or for some other purpole) they be flained all their bodies ouer. They fieke oca callon of warrs, and picke quarrels one with an other from time to time, speciallie, for vestre of sourraigntie, and to enlarge those thinges which they possesse. They fight not The fashion of onelie on horsebacke and on fote, but also in Wlagons and a med Chariots, Chariottes, and are armed after the manner of the Galles, which the Brit-They call those Thariots Couincs, which are set with lithes Battell.

round about the naues.

Aboue Brittaine is Iteland, almost of lyke space, but on Ireland. both fives equall, with spozes evelong, of an eugli agre to repen thinges that are sowne, but so aboundant of grasse, which is not onelie rancke, but also sweete, that the Cattell maye in a small parte of the daye, fyll themselves, and if they be not kept from fæding, they burst with grazing ouer-long.

The Iles of Orkenay.

Hippopodes. Satmales.

* Ifeland

The Inhabiters thereof are binnurtured, and ignozaunt of all vertues hore then other pations, but yet have they some knowledge, bowbeit altogether voide of godlinesse. There are thirty Ilandes, called Orchades, diffeuered with narrowe spaces, one from an other. There are seven also called Hemodes, feattered against Germanic, in that gulfe which we called Codan . De thefe, lyke as Codanonia, which the Theucons inhabite to this day, exceedeth the rea in bignesse, so also it excelleth them in fruitfulnesse. Those that lye against Sarmatia, by reason of the interchaunge. able comming and going of the Sea, and because the space that is betwirt them, is sometimes conered with water, and sometimes left bare, sæme one while to be Plands, and an other whyle all one with the maine Land. Pozeoner, Oones, the that in them are Oones, which fiebe onelie upon egges of water-fowles, Dten cakes: and the Hyppopodes, with feete like Boglies : and the Satmales, which have folding eares, so side and large, that they are able to wrappe in their whole bodies, and ferue them to cloath them with, being other wife naked : befides that, it is reported in Fables, I finde it also in such Authors, as I am not alhamed to followe. * Thule is leituate against the Coast of the Belgies, renownted in the Poetries, both of the Greekes and of bs. In it, because the Sounce rifeth and setteth farre of, the nightes are verie thoat: in Winter-leason darke, as in o ther places, and in Sommer lightfome, because at that time the Sunne mounting somewhat high, although he be not tæne, yet theadeth a glimmering light into the partes nære where he goeth. But in the heart of Summer, there is no night at all, because at that time being neerer light, he the weth not anelie a brightnesse, but also the greatest part of bimselfe.

Talga, in the Caspian Sea, being plentisult without tyllage, bath aboundaunce of Coque and all fruites: howbest, the people neere aboutes, thinke it bulawfull, and as yll as Church-robbing, to touch any of the thinges that growe there, for they thinke they are prepared for the Goddes, and

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that they are to be spared for the Goddes , Also, against those coasts which we saine to be Defart, the some Jlandes that are Defart likewife, which being nameleffe of them-Celues, are called the Scichish Ales. From these the Coast turneth againe into the Cast, and extendeth to the Coast that beholdeth the Sunne riting . This from the Scithish Fozeland, lying directic against the same side, first is altogether butrauelable for inowe, and afterward for lauadges melle of the Inhabiters, onhulbanded.

The * Anthropophages and Sages, are Scienians, diffe * Esters of mana wered with a Countrie which is a wildernelle . by reason Acshe. it (warmeth with wilde Wealtes. Beyond againe be walte groundes, annoyed with Beatts, onto the Fozeland of Tas bis, which hangeth into the Sea: farre from thence ryleth Mount Taurus in height. Betwene them, are the Seres, a Pation ful of upright dealing, as appeareth by the exchange of wares, that they make by leaving of their thinges in the wildernesse, and going their way.

Of India.

The senenth Chapter.



Ndia, a Countrieright famous, which butteth not onelie oppon the Call Occean, but also bypon the Southerne, which wee haue called the Indifice Decean, and on the Welf, is bounded with the ridges of Pount

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Taurus, occupieth as much space along the Sea coall, as a Shippe with full Sayles, maye palle in the loose dayes, and as many nightes.

It is to farre distaunt from our Countries, that in some part thereof, none of both the Porth water, appeare, and contrariwise to other Regions, the Chadoowes of thinges Fall into the South. Howbeit, it is fruitfull, and replenished

Ants as bigge as with fundate foates of men and beattes. It bewoeth Antes, full as bigge asthe greatest fort of Mattines, which after the manner or Gryffons, are reported to keepe Golde dias ned out of the innermoze partes of the earth, and to put them in daunder of their lines, that dare adventure to touch

Hunny, Cotten and Reedes.

The manners and apparell of dians,

Huge Serpents. Allo ithere be some so unmeasurable great Serventek that they onerthrowe Clephantes, with byting them, and with winding their taples about them. In some places, the Sople is to fatte and fruitfull, that Wunny droppeth from the leaves of Trees. Woodes beare Woll, and the Redes being closued in the middes, make Boats between knot and knot, able to carrie two men a pace, and some thie men. Of the Inhabiters, the Apparell and manners are divers. Some are clad in lynnen. of with the woll aforefaide, some with the fairnes of Beaffes and Birdes : fome goe naked: the auncient In. some hide onelie their painte members some are lowe of stature and small: othersome are to tall and hunge of body, that they take the backes of Elephantes, and rive byon them as easilie and handsomelie, as we do byon our Hoze les, and yet the Clephantes are verie great and large there.

Some thinke it god to kill no living thing, noz to eate am flethe . Some line onetie by Fithe : some kill their neiabbours and parents, in manner of Sacrifice, befoze they vine away with age and sicknesse, and thinke it not onclie lawfull, but also goodie, to cate the bow elles of them when they have hilled them . But if they bee attached with olde age or sicknesse, they get them out of all companie into the Milbernelle, and there with: out forciving for the matter, abide the ende of there

The wifer fort of them, which are trained up in the profection and Audie of wisedome, hinger not for death, but halten it, by theoliming themselves into the fire, which is counted a glozie,

word from the state of the

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Of the Citties which they inhabite (which are verie mae Nyla and mount ny,) the famousest and greatest is Nysa: also of the Mount Meros. taines, Meros, (which is hallowed buto lumer) bath the thefe renowme. Nyfa, because Bacchus is supposed to haue bone bone in it, and Meros, because Bacchus was supposed to have bone fostered in the Cauc thereof. Wiher bypon, either god grounded matter, or else vame report was ministred to the Greeke Authors, to say that Bacchus was sowed in suprers thigh.

From the River Indus, to the River Ganges, the Pa libotranes inhabite all the coaft . From Ganges, to the Forciand of Iolis, dwell the Nyfians, where the heate is moze feruent, then that it maye be inhabited, there do bwell Pations (wart, and in manner all one with the E thyopians, from lous to Cudum, the thores are freight, and the people fearefull, and weltering in ritches of the Salt-water.

There is a Fozeland called Tamos, which Pount Taus rus rayleth: it is the Angle of an other part, and the begins ning of the live toward the South. There are the Rivers of Ganges and Indus. Ganges springing out of many beads The greatnesse in Hæmodes, a Mountaine of Inde, as some as he com of the River meth in one channell, becommeth of all Rivers the greas Ganges. telt: and being in some place broader, where he runneth narrowell, he is ten myles over, and dispearleth himselfe into leuen coastes.

Indus ryling out of the Mountaine Paropamisus, receys The River Indus neth into it other Rivers also, whereof the noblest are Cophes, Acelines, and Hydalpes, and in broade channell, care rieth the water that he bath received out of many Arcams. Henceforth he almost matcheth Ganges in bignesse. Afterward, when he hathgrived the hill oftentimes with mas ng great windlaffes. He commeth downe againe hudge, Areight, and in one channell, butyll at length splitting him. selfe to the right hand and to the lefte, he emptics himfelfe at two mouthes, farre distaunt one f. om an other.

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* Gold-land. * Syluer -land-

At Tamos, is an Ale called * Chryse: and at Ganges an other called * Agyre. The sovie of the one is Bolde (so have auncient Authors reported, and the loyle of the other Silver: and fo it comes to valle, of most likelihoode, that eyther the names of them are given them of the thing, 02 else the Fable is forced of their names.

Taprobane.

Sunne.

Taprobane, is reported of Hypparchus, to be either some berie great Aland, or else the hithermost part of the other world. But for as much as it is inhabited, and no man by revort is neere about it, it Conteth neere the trueth. The Gates of the On the contrarie parte, there are the mouthes, called the Bates of the Sunne, so buinhabitable, that as some as men enter into them, the outragious heate of the cauline avec. finothereth them by and by.

> Wetweine the mouthes, lyeth a scattered countrie, some where voice of inhabitaunts, by reason of the intollerable heate. From thence to the entraunce of the redde Sea. lyeth a way-lefte and Defart around, more like after then duste, and therfoze there run out of it berie fewe streames. and those not great, whereof we heare say, the notablest are Tubero, and Arusaces. The Greekes (whether it be because it is of that collour, or because one Errehras relaned there,) call the redde Sea, Erythran Thalastan. It is a troze mie, rough, and depe water, and nourisheth hudge beattes, moze then all other Seas.

The redde Sea.

At the first, it beateth enemlie boon the oftermost banks of the earth-giving waye, and if it entered not somewhat inner, it were but some broade Bay. But where it had bowed the bankes, it breaketh twice in, and open neth againe two other gulles, whereof that which is never to the forelaide Countries, is called the Persian gulfe, and the further is called the Arabishe guife.

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Of the Persian gulfe.

The eight Chapter.

He gulfe of Persia, where it taketh in the Sea, comprehendetha great mouth, with freight iawes on both fives, in likenesse of a necke: and then the Lande (which energy way theinkethin a great space, and everige

Where a like) environeth the Salt-water within the compalle of a great round those, and maketh the likenelle of a mans head.

The mouth of the Arabishe gulfe is narrower, and the breadth lefter, but the retreit is somewhat bigger, and the lides much longer. It runneth farre into the maine Land, untill it attaine almost unto Egipt, and Pount Casius of Arabia, wering leffe and leffe wide into a point, and the

further it pearceth, the narrower.

From these saide things to the gulfe of Persia, all is wild vernelle, saving where the Chelonophagies dwdwell. In Shelfish-eaters. nians, without Apparell, without Come, without Cattell, called Rasigut. it, on the right hand as men fayle, are scituate the Carma, and without houses, who cloath themselves with Fishes fainnes, and feede on their flethe, and are rough all their bodies ouer, faue their heads. The inner partes are inhabited by the Gedrosians, and footh on by the Persians. Through Carmania runneth Cethis, and aboue them run Andanis and Corios, into the Sea.

In that part, that is over against the mouth of the Sea, are the boundes of the Babylonians, and Chaldyes, and two Tygris. noble Riuers, Tygris nere unto Perfia, and Euphrates, Euphrates, further of . Loke how Tygris springeth, so runneth he all the way to the Sea coaft. Euphrates, opening an ercading wide mouth, both not onelie patte forth, from whence be ryfeth, but also falleth mainlie: neither both he by and by

Qf

cut through the feeldes, from place to place as he goeth, but fureading wide into Poles, and becomming flowe with long fettled waters absoade without Channell, afterward when he hath broken out of his brimme, becommeth a Ris uer in dede, and purchaling bankes, runneth swift and for mie Westward through the Armenians and Capadocians . as though bee would come into our Seas if Mount Taurus letted him not. From thence be is turned of to the South and entring first into Syria, and afterward into A. rabia holdeth not out into the Sea, but one while being areat and able to beare Shirves, and anone after become mina lanke, oveth a pelting 1520ke, and no where runneth out anaine with iffue to be liene, as other Rivers borbut foketh away into the ground. The other five is environed with a Countrie Moting forth betweene bothe the Beas. named Arabia, and furnamed the Happi. It is but narrow holobeit most plentifull of Cinnamon, Frankincence and other Spices. The Sabæans posteste the greater part there of nert buto the mouth, and the Maces the part ouer against the Carmanians . That which lyeth betwene the mouthes is roughe with Modes and cragged Cliffes. In the mids are certaine gles of which Ogiris is more famous then the rest, because the Aumbe of King Erithras is in it.

Arabia.

The Sabæans.



The Ministration of the Manager of the Ministration of the Ministr

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The gulfe of Arabia.
The ninth Chapter.

Heother Gulfe is enclosed round about by the Arabians. On that five which is on the right hand as men enter in . are the Citties Carre, Arabia, and Gaudam. On the otherside in the innermost Ane gle are first Beronice betwene Heroopoliticum and Stros bilum: nert Philoteris and Ptolemais, betweene the 120. montozies Merouenon and Colaca: beyond them, Arlinge and another Beronice: then the Fourest that beareth the Wand Ebonie, and the fvices, and a Kiver made by mans band, and therefore to be spoken of , because that being Drawne by a Dich from the River Nile without the Bulfc. (Powbeit bending, and as no part at all of the red Sea) it is annoyed with beattes, and by that meanes defert also. Part hereof is inhabited by the Candanes, which people (because they fiede opon Serpents, are named Ophiophas Serpent caters, gies. Innermoze were the Pigmies a kinde of Dwarfes, The Pigmies. which were destroyed in a battell that was fought against the Cranes for them Corne that was sowne. There be many kinds of wild fowles, and many kindes of Serpents. De Serpents the worthiest to be had in remembraunce, are Winged Serthose which being very little (and whose flinginge is pres pents. fent death,) are reported to come forth of the mudde of the frozen Fennes at a certaine time of the yere, and from thence flying in flockes toward Aegipt, are in the enter raunce thereof incountered with another flocke of Birdes called Ibifles, which fight with them and destroy them. Dr Birdes the worthieft to be spoken of is the Phoenix, which The Phoenix. is evermoze but one alone: for it is not concepued by treadinge or disclosed by hatching. But when he hath continued the full time of flue hundred yeares, he brooth hunfelle bp. broode the pon a Pette that he hath tumbered of divers types, and there walketh away . Afterward growing againe of the matter of his rotting fleth, he conceiveth himselfe and bree both of himselfe againe. When he commoth to be full fledge he carrieth the bones of his olde body weapped in mirre into

Argipt:

* Thefe are not the fame that were spoken of hecretofore in Europe, but others in Ethyope.

Egipt, and there in the Cittie which they call by the name of the Sunne, be layeth them boon a Perce of tweete finel lina Nardus . and confecrateth them with honourable funeralles. The Fozeland, where with that Sea is inclosed, bath no wave to it from the * Ceraunish Billes.

Of Ethyope.

The tenth Chapter.

Eyond them dwell the Ethyopians. The Meriones have the Land which Nylus embraceth about, in the first windlasse that he fetcheth, where he maketh an Iland. Some of them (because they live halfe as long as raine almost as we do) are called Macrobians; and some of them (because they came out of Egipt) are named Auto. males.

The goodlinesse

They are beautiful of versonage, freight bodied, and of the Inhabiters somewhat moze honourable of countenaunce, then other of Mcroc, and of men, as the followers of most excellent vertues. It is a their customes. cultome among them, to chose him that they will obey, by his beautie and Arrength. Among them is moze Gold then among the Persians, and therefore they count that to be the preciouser, whereof they have the leste store. They make their ornamentes of Brace, and their fetters for offenders of Golde. There is a place continuallie furnished with meates readie deeffed to eate, and because everie man may eate thereof at his pleasure, they call it the Wable of the Sunne, and they affirme that fuch thinges as are let there in Melles, do come thither by the prouidence of God.

The Table of the Sunne.

A straunge Lake.

There is a Lake, with the water whereof, if men walke themselves, their bodies become as crispe and Chining as if they were announted with Dyle. Det is the fame downke also : and it is so speece, and so weake to beare by thinges

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that fall into it or are borken into it, that it is notable to beare op the leaues that fall from the Arees about, but that by and by they fincke down to the very bottome. There are Straunge beafts, also most cruell beafts, as Licaons spotted with all kinds of colours, and Sphinxes in such sort as we have read of them. Straunge Birdes. There are also wonderfull Birdes, as Tragopomones which have homes, and regalies which have eares like how fes. But as men fayle along the coaffes into the Call ward, they meete with nothing worth remembraunce, all is walt, all is full of feepe cliffes, and there are rather bankes then thoses. From thence is a great Coast inhabited. It was a doubtfull matter a good whyle, whether there were a Dea beyond, and whether the land might bee coaffed as bout, o, whether Affricke beeing altogether boyd of fruite, ertended so farre as that there were none ende of it. But Hanno of Carthage being fent by his countrime to fearch the coaffes, when he had passed out at the mouth of the D. The voyage of cean, laylinge about a great parte thereof, reported that he Hanno Captaine of Carthage a wanted not Sea rome, but victuall . And in the time bout the coast of our graundsathers, one Eudoxus steing from Latirus of Affricke. Ring of Alexandria, passed out of the gulfe of Arabia, and (as Nepos affirmeth) was brought by this Sea even buto The lourney of the Gads, by meanes whereof some thinges of that coast are Eudoxus. come to knowledge. Beyond those places which wee sayd even now to be defert, there are dumbe people which we Speechlesse peofignes in frede of speche. Some have no sound of tongue: some have no tongue at al: some have their lippes growing together, saving that they have little rounde pipeholes in their Posethrilles at which they sucke in drinke : and when they have lift to cate, they are reported to drawe in one graine of Come at once, which groweth enery where. There are people towhom (befoze & comming of Eudoxus) People vnacfire was so buknowne, that they were wonderfully beligh, quainted with ted with the vie thereof, and gladly embraced the flames fyre. and put burning coales in their bosomes, butill such time as they felt it burt them. Aboue them the Choze fetching a great compasse, encloseth a great Ne, wherein are reported

of Women.

to be none but women heary over al their bovies. which of A fraunge kind their ofpne nature beare children without the companie of men : and they be of lo flerce and boylous kind, that foms of them can fcarce be reftrained from Erugling, no not ex nen with chaines.

A Hill called Gods Chariot.

Pannes and Satires.

The Westerne Acthiopians.

The head of Nilus.

This report was made by Hanno, and because he brought home the Chinnes of some that he had killed : he mas the befor believed. Beyond this gulfe is a highe Will called of the Brokes Gods Chariot, which burneth with continual fire. Berond this mountaine is another Will with a long rione fresh and areene, lying all along the Sea live. from whence is a prospect into a Champion Countrie of much more widenesse, then that a man may see to the ende of it. The opinion of the Pannes and Satires toke credit hereby von. for that whereas in this quarters, there is nothing tilled or hulbanded, no place for men to dwell in, nor print of mans fote, but a day times walte folitarinelle, and therewithall more walte filence: in the night time there appears many blating fires, and as it were Campes pitched farre as beod, with noise of Trumpets and Deomes, and Shalmes. which are heard much lowder then those that men ble.

Then againe are the Acthiopians, not ritch as those wee spake of heretofoze, noz like them in bodies, but letter, bus nurthred, and called by the name of Mesterne Acthopis ans In the Countrie of these men is a fountaine supposed of some to be the head of Nile. The inhabiters call it Mu. chall and it may feine to bee all one name with Nilus, though more corruptly pronounced of the barbarous pople. It nourisheth a River also, which breedeth the same kindes of beaffes that Nile both, though somewhat leffer: whereas all other runne toward the Dcean, this onely Kiver goeth into the hart of the land toward the Call, and no man can, fav inhere his iffue is.

Perespon it is confedered, that Nilus being conceined in this spring, and caried forth a while through wailest places, and therefore unknowne where he becommeth, theweth himselfe agains when he hath proceeded into the

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Call: but by meanes of being hidden fo longe, it comes to palle, that men thinke that this fountaine runneth to some other place then to Nile, and that Nile springeth from some other head then from this fountaine. Among them is beed a bealt of no great bignette, but having a great and overgreat. Catoblepe. bestle bead, and therefore hanging his musell (for the most part) alwayes downeward to the ground, called a Care. blepe, worthie to be intreated of for his fingular power. For whereas by Kinging or bitinge bee is able to do no harme at all, yet to behold his eyes is present death. Duer against them are the Hes Gorgones, sometime (by report) The Gorgon Iles the dwelling place of the Gorgones. The maine land it selfe taketh his ende at a promontorie, called Hesperion, horse

The beaft called

The coast and Ilandes of the Athlantishe Ocean.

The eleventh Chapter.

Rom thence beginneth that same front which shoreth toward the West, and is beaten uppon with the Athlancish Decan. The sirft part thereof is inhabited by the Aethio.

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pians, the middle by no body, for either the Countries are burnt by with heate, or overwhelmed with sande, or annoyed with Serpentes. Against the scorched The Iles of the Countries lie the Flandes where the Helperides are repose Helperides. to have dwelled. In the landy Countries is a Pill ryling bery highe of it selse, which is steepe downe on all sides with ragged cliffes, not possible to be traveled over, and taper-chape up to the toppe. The which because it reacheth higher then a man can læ, cuen buto the cloudes, it is sayd not onely to touch the Skye and the Starres with his top:

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